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Money's Flow: U. S. Explains Alien Stream

Treasury Illustrates How Billions Move In and Out of Country

Stream Never Stops

Since September '35, Volume of Foreign Buying of American Securities Has Grown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—One hundred and twenty-seven closely filled pages of figures and graphs, issued by the Treasury today, reveal for the first time just how money flows in and out of the United States from all the major countries, in response to business requirements, panicky or exhilarated emotions, and long-term trends.

The figures show that in the 21 months ending with September, 1936, no less than $2,281,659,000 more came into the United States than went out.

Before he left for Buenos Aires, President Roosevelt expressed disquiet at the large volume of foreign investments in the United States, and asked Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, S. Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and James T. Landis, chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, to investigate remedial measures.

Charts Important Movements

Today's report charts the movements of which Mr. Roosevelt complained. The statistics, gathered by the Treasury since issuance of an executive order in January, 1934, and henceforth to be published quarterly, indicated that about one tenth of the trading on the New York Stock Exchange was for foreign account. Such a volume would, of course, have an appreciable effect in sending stock market prices upward or downward.

The net excess of foreign purchases of American securities over sales was $905,429,000 for the period. This was augmented by a short-term banking total of $1,353,072,000 in excess of withdrawals. Brokerage balances were in net excess by $23,158,000. The total of these three figures makes the grand total of $2,281,659,000, which represents the net inflow of capital during the year and nine months.

Sharpest in September, 1935

Inflow of capital formed a fairly steep graph over the entire period, but purchases of American securities began to rise sharply in September, 1935, and continued without interruption up to the present. Foreign short-term capital was fairly steady from the September date. It was then, readers will recall, that general European unrest revolving around the Ethiopian War began. The connection between the capital movement to the United States and European conditions is evident.

There were only a few weeks in which more capital left the United States than came in. The greatest was during the first week in May, 1935, when $42,349,000 net went out.

Congress enacted no large single piece of legislation in that period, and the fact that they were rolling Easter eggs on the White House lawn seems as plausible as any other headline reason for the period.

Outflow Last Summer

The second largest outflow came in the week ending July 1, 1936—just after the political conventions—when $19,270,000 more went out than came in. The highest inflowing weeks were that ending May 29, 1935—shortly after the highest outflow—when an excess of $94,586,000 was piled up; the week ending Oct. 16, 1935, when $86,044,000 was the net total; and the week ending Dec. 4, 1935, when $86,354,000 was amassed in excess of that going out.

The figures showed clearly enough how European money had been steadily flowing into American banks and businesses through purchase of securities. The only times the rise paused, and then only in single weeks, were in September, 1935, and January, 1936. On the first dates, President Roosevelt's prestige had lagged somewhat after an interminable session of Congress and he was crossing the continent, while in January of this year the veterans' bonus was finally enacted by Congress, and became law over the President's veto.

Another Interesting Point

Second most interesting question—to what extent have foreigners been repatriating their own securities purchased by Americans during the 1920 boom years?—is only partially answered in the statistics.

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Do 'Tail Lights' of Nebulae Mean a Limited Universe? Issue Raised in Oxford Talk

Hint of 200-Inch Disc Reaching 'Outer Rim' Given by Hubble

OXFORD, Eng., Nov. 26 (AP)—The red "tail lights" of nebulae which are seen in far-off space out near the seeing limits of the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson, California, received a new interpretation today by Dr. Edwin Hubble, the American astronomer.

The "tail lights" are the puzzling red color of the distant nebulae, star collections like the milky way. The color is attributed to motion away from earth. All resemble the tail lights of speeding automobiles disappearing down a roadway at night.

There are two interpretations of this red glow, said Dr. Hubble.

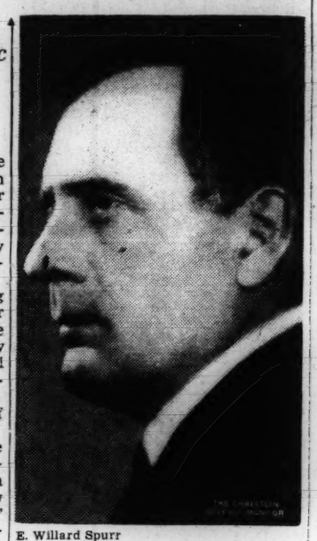
First—The tail light objects are out near an actual boundary of creation, and creation is so limited in size that the 200-inch telescope now building may identify the "rim." This creation is finite, with a "positive" curvature making it resemble a vast sphere.

Series of Rhodes Lectures

Second—There may be no outer edge to creation, and the "tail lights" are the discovery of a new fundamental in nature, unlike anything of which mankind now dreams, still too distant to be interpreted.

Dr. Hubble presented these new findings in the last of a series of Rhodes memorial lectures. The place where the tail-light star bodies are seen is some 500,000,000 light years away from the earth.

This region is the distance away that light can reach in 500,000,000 years, traveling at 186,000 miles a



E. Willard Spurr

Dr. Edwin P. Hubble

Astronomer at Mt. Wilson Observatory in California

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New York Sees 'Millennium' Near In Care of Needy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—There is one man in this city of 7,000,000 persons who expects to see the social millenniun in America. He is Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

The Mayor voiced this confidence as Manhattan yesterday fed its destitute unemployed in a way that marked for the first time something more than the old hit-or-miss provision.

The Fusion executive inaugurated the city's first daytime shelter for 7000 of this homeless segment of its population with a Thanksgiving Day dinner in the pier-shed at the East River, foot of 25th Street. It was only a quarter of a block away from the city's original lodging house, built 23 years ago and the sole accommodation for the derelict until three years ago.

A New Comprehension

The city today has six buildings for the housing of its jobless, the newest one, at pier 73, was built according to the specifications of William H. Hudson, commissioner of welfare, and was placed on the city's list of Works Progress Administration projects. It cost $250,000 to con-

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Jazz Works Put to Test By Whiteman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27—A musical melting pot was stirring on Thanksgiving Day in the venerable Academy of Music, which has been the scene of successive triumphs since the days of Adelina Patti. Wielding the baton in the effort to produce truly American music, flavored perhaps by what he likes to call his own "youth movement" was Paul Whiteman.

As he led the Philadelphia Orchestra in rehearsal for the concerts at which he was to make his debut as its guest conductor—the only one this season—cameras clicked, music critics and a New York radio commentator listened—and two composers waited eagerly until they heard their own latest compositions interpreted by an orchestra for the first time.

Adolphe Deutsch, who is responsible for many Whiteman arrangements, jumped to his feet now and then to give advice as his new "Scottish Suite" was played. Richard Rodgers, composer of a number of popular musical plays, sat in wrapt attention to hear his "All Points West"—over which he and Mr. Deutsch had labored far into

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Nov. 27

Madrid—Appeals to League for Aid

The besieged Spanish Government finally, after weeks of futile charges against Germany and Italy, appeals to the League of Nations, asking that the alleged assistance of these two dictatorships to the rebels in Spain be stopped. Madrid lodges its appeal under Article 11 of the League Covenant, which provides that a member may call to the League's attention any matter likely to lead to war. Many students of international affairs have wondered why Spain did not take this course earlier, and the fact that it did not suggests how adroitly the propaganda of the League's futility has been disseminated since the Ethiopian crisis.

Other developments in the Spanish situation as it impinges upon the international scene, involve the following:

1. A ban by Norway against any Norwegian ship carrying war supplies to Spain.

2. Emergency meeting of the British Cabinet, presumably to survey the whole Spanish crisis, with particular reference to the threatened blockade of Barcelona by the rebels. Gen. Francisco Franco has accorded Britain a zone of safety as Britain requested, but there are no indications that either France or Britain will recognize the blockade.

Spain—Madrid Homes Turned Into Forts

Lethargic fighting leaves the Madrid siege undistinguished, although some military experts purport to see significant signs of Government strength in its stubborn resistance.

After hours of quiet, rebel batteries outside the city begin to shell Madrid again. Sixteen rebel planes soar over the capital, apparently husbanding their bombs, for they dropped none. Fighting at the outskirts continues as the defenders convert their homes into forts and their romantic balconies into snipers' ambushes.

Charges of German aid to the rebels reach to the very German consulate at Cartagena, where, according to the Government newspaper Claridad, a huge night signaling apparatus and vast stores of ammunition were found.

Ethiopia—Italians Take 'Second Capital'

Gore, Ethiopia's "second capital," falls to an Italian column sent out from Addis Ababa Sept. 6, the Associated Press reports.

Gore, Ethiopian delegates declared at Geneva, was the seat of the Ethiopian Government following Emperor Haile Selassie's flight and the fall of Addis Ababa. The Italian troops, composed of Eritreans and Ethiopians, found the British Consulate closed. Capt. E. W. Erskin, the British Consul, was recalled by his Government several weeks ago.

Today's occupation gave the Italians possession of a vast, rich zone. Gore is the capital of the Province of Ilu Babor and is famous for its gold, coffee, wax and tropical products of the Jimma and Caffa regions.

French Strikes—Blum to Force Arbitration

Continual strikes and employer-employee intransigence in France have finally resulted in steps to establish compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. The Popular Front Government prepares to draft such legislation, precipitated by refusal of the General Confederation of French Employees to continue tri-partite negotiations among themselves, labor and the Government.

Compulsory arbitration, in which the state imposes its own condi-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

League Gets Madrid Plea To Intervene

Reich-Italian Recognition of Fascist Cause Held Basis for Action

Barcelona Neutral

Geneva, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Spanish Government appealed today to the League of Nations under Article 11 of the Covenant, dealing with "any war or threat of war," and asked for an immediate meeting of the League Council.

From Valencia, the Spanish Government asked for the special meeting of the Council to consider whether international peace were endangered in view of Italo-German recognition of the insurgent regime.

This recognition, the communication stated, constituted a situation "affecting international relations and menacing peace and good will among nations."

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The British Admiralty said yesterday the Spanish insurgent generalissimo, Francisco Franco had granted Great Britain's repeated demands for neutral shipping safety zones in Barcelona harbor.

When the announcement was made public, eight British submarines and the depot-ship Cyclops were proceeding from Malta to protect British shipping from molestation on the high seas off the Spanish coast.

General Franco's action, informed sources said, lessened considerably the concern which Britain felt when the Fascist leader threatened to destroy Barcelona if he thought shipments of arms and ammunition to his foes were continuing.

The British Ambassador to Spain, Sir Henry Chilton, had been instructed to send two separate requests to General Franco asking him to declare his intentions toward British shipping.

General Franco replied first that he would guarantee the rights of neutral shipping in almost every port in Spain except Barcelona.

Subsequently, the Admiralty statement announcing General Franco's Barcelona guarantee said:

"The following message has been received from the rear admiral of the Third Cruiser Squadron in H. M. S. Arethusa:

"'The military governor at Mallorca informed me that safety zones had been fixed by the (Franco) naval staff for foreign ships in the port of Barcelona.'"

The Admiralty message said the waters set aside were between "the land and the open sea to the south of Parallel 41 degrees 20.3 minutes north."

Reich Places Ban On Theatrical And Literary Criticisms

BERLIN, Nov. 27 (AP)—Theatrical and literary criticisms were abolished in Germany today by a decree of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda.

Dr. Goebbels, announcing the regulation at the annual meeting of the Reich Culture Chamber, declared that criticism would be replaced by "contemplation" and "description."

"Any former critic who feels that he is capable of more than mere contemplation or description of another's works will be free to show what he can do himself," Dr. Goebbels said.

The decree applies to dramatic, musical, motion picture and literary criticisms.

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler listened attentively as Dr. Goebbels assured the Culture Chamber that "art will not suffer through the disappearance of the critic. Counterfeit greatness usually fails in less than a year, even if it is not killed by a critic."

Half a century hence, he asserted, it should be impossible to look back and say of the present generation that Germany's creative art and the real geniuses of the Reich were "pestered and martyred by critical gadflies."

Submarine Expedition To Study Shape of Earth

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 27 (AP)—A submarine expedition in waters off the Lesser Antilles to obtain more exact knowledge of the earth's shape has been announced by Prof. Richard M. Field of Princeton University's geology department. A group of American natural scientists plans to embark from Panama Nov. 30 in the U. S. Navy submarine Barracuda to seek information on a subject studied for centuries and to which Columbus and Magellan made important contributions.

Professor Field is chairman of the American Geophysical Union's committee on ocean basins and their margins, which is instigating the expedition in co-operation with the hydrographic office of the United States Navy.

Those to make the 6500-mile cruise include Capt. Lamar R. Leahy, Navy Department hydrographer; Dr. Maurice Ewing, Lehigh University geophysicist; Lieut. Albert J. Hoskinson, gravity expert of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Dr. Harry H. Hess, of the Princeton department of geology.

30-Hour Week For Labor Wins A. F. of L. Vote

Convention Backs Law as Step in Keeping Men at Work

Unions for Truce

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 27—The American Federation of Labor today endorsed the 30-hour week and instructed its executive council to call upon Congress to enact legislation to this end. The federation took this action after its shorter-work-week committee reported that the 30-hour week represented the only way of mastering unemployment.

The federation is thus mobilized once again behind a projected measure, which four years ago was instrumental in the enactment of the NRA.

Machinery Is Factor

The committee's report, upon which the federation based its action, argued that the nation found itself at a critical new era, in which technological improvement has so increased productive efficiency that men will be crowded permanently out of industry unless hours are reduced to bring them back in. Already, according to the report, machines have offset the return of industrial enterprise to the 1929 level.

The American Federation of Labor declined to recommend at this time a constitutional amendment giving Congress the right to legislate nationally on labor, and also suspended action on resolutions limiting the power of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional.

Both propositions, asked in resolutions, were referred to the federation's executive council for further study.

Up to date, the executive council has been adverse to a constitutional amendment. The nearest it has come to asking a change in the present system was to propose a two-thirds vote of the Supreme Court be required to declare legislation unconstitutional.

Safeguards Wanted

While the council brought this plan before the conventions of the major political parties this spring, it did not go that far in its report to the current convention, making no recommendation for curbing the court's authority.

Organized labor is avoiding a constitutional amendment without being sure of safeguards, it was explained by a member of the executive council. "If we had a constitutional amendment opening the way for national legislation on minimum pages and maximum hours for labor," he said, "it would be difficult to draw the line in the authority granted. 'How you would circumscribe the powers is a problem that is troubling everybody.

"Should a reactionary administration come in, the amendment might be used to the disadvantage of labor."

South Seen Hostile

Another obstacle to constitutional revision perplexing labor is the doubt whether an amendment could be passed.

The South with its low-wage labor would fight an amendment fixing minimum wages, it is foreseen by legislative leaders here. "Seventeen states in the South would go against an amendment," remarked one spokesman, "and wo do not know whether it could be carried. In the meantime we might perhaps better turn to working for laws more likely to be effective."

The first of the four resolutions

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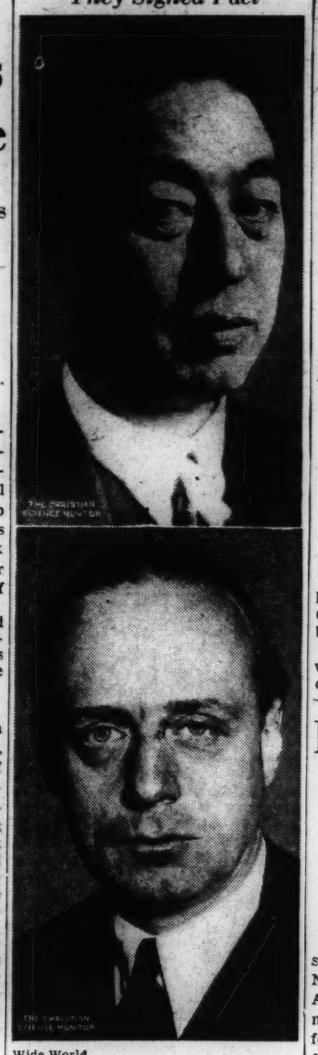
They Signed Pact



Wide World

Viscount Kintomo Mushakoje

Above—Japanese Ambassador to Berlin

Joachim von Ribbentrop

Below—Signs for Reichsführer Hitler

Japan's Political Groups Split On Pact With Reich

TOKYO, Nov. 27 (AP)—A Foreign Office announcement gave official backing today to press reports that Japanese-Italian treaty negotiations were underway at Rome.

A spokesman denied that the discussions were in any way related or similar to the anti-Communist treaty just completed between Japan and Germany.

The newspaper Asahi, nevertheless, insisted that the negotiations were essentially the same and also included trade and cultural agreements.

Commenting on the pact with Berlin, the newspaper Nichi Nichi cautioned Japan editorially:

"We heartily welcome friendship with Germany, but we feel as though we are running after a fly with a hatchet, if the agreement is aimed only against the Communist International.

"Japan need not stand isolated. Let Japan make friends as fast as she can. But it would be better not to make lukewarm friends at the expense of making red-hot enemies."

For Recognition

That conversations are under way between Japan and Italy with a view to mutual recognition of Japanese-sponsored Manchoukuo and Italian Ethiopia, was stated by the Domei News Agency.

Giacinto Auriti, the Italian Ambassador, yesterday discussed an

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Economics in the News

Dwindling Unemployment—Nearly 10,000,000 Have Been Put to Work Since March, 1933—The Problem of the Unskilled

By H. B. E.

One may now look forward with some confidence to the progressive re-employment of America's workless population. In making this statement I am not thinking wholly of the broadening of the recovery movement. Of equal importance, it seems to me, is the elimination of two special factors which have retarded re-employment. One was peculiar to the recent depression. I refer to employee "sharing-the-work" with the jobless and the coeval decision by some employers to keep idle men on pay rolls. The other was the result of depression—the tremendous extension of part-time work.

The problem of unemployment has created a good deal of unnecessary fear among Americans. At one time most of the mail coming into this office had to do with this subject. I was told that the machine was condemning man to progressive joblessness. Such jeremiads have been common in history since Gutenberg's invention did away with manuscript writing. They have been uttered while more and more persons have been employed in satisfying the world's increasing wants. History, however, is regarded by a notable American as "bunk"! Alas! in the absence of statistics, the fears could not be countered by any other means.

An Authoritative Estimate

Now we have what seems to be the most recent and one of the most authoritative estimates of American unemployment. It has been compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board. Many months ago the Board, well-known throughout the world for its statistical work, withdrew its current estimates, in order to undertake this investigation.

The result is an entirely new figure for March, 1933. In that month unemployment aggregated 15,939,000, or one in three of the country's "gainfully employed." Three and a half years have gone by since those dreary days. In September of this year, according to the Board's figures, the total was down to 8,975,000. Since that date, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has estimated that in October another 220,000 men were re-employed. So the unemployment total may be put at 8,500,000.

The difference between 15,939,000 and 8,500,000 shows that the total unemployment has been reduced by 7,500,000 since the dark days of March, 1933. But this figure does not show the true dimensions of re-employment. Another 2,000,000 persons have come of working age since March, 1933. Thus the re-employment is 9,500,000. I think readers will agree that the figure shows just the reverse of progressive joblessness. The workless are being progressively put to work.

The Undigested Balance

Now we may look into the data for the great divisions in employment. It is at manufacturing that most of the charges are leveled for dispensing with human labor. The following table shows the 1929 average employment in manufacturing, the low point in March, 1933, and the September, 1936, total:

1929 average	11,073,000
March, 1933	6,614,000
March, 1936	9,647,000

Right now, in view of Secretary Perkins' figures for October, the employment in the manufacturing industry is probably back at 1929 levels.

I do not think, however, that we are on the way to conquering complete unemployment in the United States. No doubt there will be what Mr. Hopkins and the President have called "a permanent core" of unemployment. But the machine is only one of the factors responsible for it, and a mild one at that.

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Must Not Hesitate To Demand Peace, President Tells Rio

There Is No Conflict Among the Americas, President Tells Brazilian Congress, That Cannot Be Settled Peaceably

Landing at Rio de Janeiro Is Second Stop Of U. S. Executive on Way to Buenos Aires

Two Presidents Meet and Shake Hands to Din of Salutes and Whistles, Then Ride Together Through Miles of Cheering Throngs

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt, pausing in his voyage in behalf of Pan-American peace, told a joint session of Brazil's Congress today "there is no American conflict that cannot be settled by orderly and peaceful means."

He asserted the Buenos Aires Pan-American congress, opening next week, provided an opportunity to "banish war from the New World and dedicate it to peace."

"It is unthinkable to me," Mr. Roosevelt told the joint congressional session, "that in this time of world-wide apprehension we should fail to seize the opportunity to meet what is a heavy responsibility.

"This is no time to hesitate. We must be guided by a serene and generous view of our common needs."

He spoke from the tribune of the chamber after receiving a rousing morning ovation at the beautiful, rock-rimmed Rio harbor and in the rose-strewn streets of Brazil's capital, as he drove to a luncheon at the home of E. G. Fonter, wealthy Brazilian.

Peaceful Revolution

In an address of welcome in the chamber, Roaul Fernandez, diplomat and former majority floor leader, asserted Mr. Roosevelt "admitted he had brought about a revolution but was proud it had been a peaceful one."

He quoted at length from leading Brazilian statesmen to the effect the Monroe Doctrine "must be recognized as a prominent force for peace on the American Continent."

Members of the Supreme Court, their black robes accentuating the crisp white dress of President Roosevelt's military and naval aides and the Marine Lieutenant Colonel's uniform of James Roosevelt, attended the ceremony.

The United States Cruiser Indianapolis, carrying the presidential party, boomed a 21-gun salute in honor of President Vargas of Brazil as she entered the harbor.

Brazilian guns on the Cobras Island naval base responded with a salute for the Chief Executive of the United States.

Naval officers aboard the Indianapolis raised the Brazilian flag as the American flag flew from the Brazilian flagship São Paulo.

Mr. Roosevelt was welcomed by President Vargas as he came down the gangplank at Maua Pier. The two officials shook hands, smiled, and exchanged cordial greetings.

Americans Also Gave Welcome

Among the other members of the welcoming committee were United States Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson, Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Ambassador to Washington, Gen. Rodney H. Smith, chief of the United States coast artillery mission at Rio, and Capt. C. C. Gill, chief of the United States naval mission.

Six of Brazil's 16 warships were lined up in the harbor with their crews standing at attention as the United States vessel glided between Sugar Loaf Mountain and Santa Cruz Fortress.

As the Indianapolis approached Maua Pier, 5000 school children sang the Star Spangled Banner to welcome Mr. Roosevelt.

The two presidents got into an official automobile and started for the residence several miles away which Mr. Roosevelt was invited to occupy during his 12-hour stay here.

Bands Play National Anthems

They drove through a double-line of helmeted soldiers, who saluted them with rifles at "present arms." Twelve military bands, stationed at various points along the route, played the national anthems of the United States and Brazil.

Crowds of the city's residents were massed behind the military lines, waving flags of the two nations and cheering the two chief executives.

The Avenida Rio Branco, the boulevard over which the procession passed, was decorated from the pier to the official residence.

The presidential cruiser was sighted shortly after 7 a. m. at the entrance to the harbor with the Cruiser Chester, carrying newspapermen and secret service officers, about 500 yards behind.

Greeted by Officials

Diplomats and government officials had assembled in the reception hall of the Touring Club overlooking the pier.

Mauricio Nabuco, former Harvard student who now is a high official of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, boarded the Indianapolis after she had been moored as chairman of President Vargas' reception committee.

He was accompanied by Col. Amilcar Pederneires, and Naval Captain Alvaro Vasconcellos. Mr. Nabuco's father, the late Joaquim Nabuco, was Brazilian Ambassador to Washington and a friend of Theodore Roosevelt.

President Vargas, noted for his punctuality, arrived at the pier at 9:40 a. m., half an hour after the Indianapolis had docked. He pro-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Nine Women Fly From U. S. To Argentina

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York and eight other prominent American women today made a dramatic departure from the capital for the Pan-American peace conference at Buenos Aires.

The women will fly to the Argentine capital to present to the conference thousands of signatures to the People's Mandate to Governments to End War.

Besides Mrs. O' Day the group included Miss Mabel Vernon, of Wilmington, Del., director of the mandate committee; Countess Elsa Tudor de Pierrefeu, of Boston; Mrs. Albert Lytle Deane of White Plains, N. Y., Mrs. Cecil Ira McReynolds, of Washington, Mrs. Lionel Sutro, of New York; Mrs. E. W. Frost, of Texarkana, Ark.; Mrs. P. J. Simmen, of Buffalo, N. Y.; and Mrs. Eve Garrette, of Pennsylvania.

Beginning their day here with a special breakfast given in their honor by Mrs. Avery Coonley in her historic home, Rosedale, the women were escorted to the flying field by a large delegation of peace workers. Just before the plane took off they participated in a radio broadcast explaining the aims of their expedition.

A truckload of signatures has been shipped ahead for presentation to the conference at an elaborate ceremony on the night of Dec. 4.

Speaking as a "practical politician" as well as a "lover of peace," Mrs. O'Day told the crowd assembled to witness the take-off that she hoped to see some concrete action at the Buenos Aires conference such as the appointment of a standing committee of foreign ministers to determine the aggressor in a dispute and arouse public opinion against such a nation; and the promulgation of uniform neutrality pacts for all countries in the Western Hemisphere.

The flying delegation's schedule calls for stops along the way at Miami, Havana, Barranquilla, Cristobal, Cuayaquil, Arequipa, Lima Arica, and Santiago. Special receptions by Latin-American dignitaries are planned for all stops, culminating in a gala welcome at Buenos Aires by women's organizations of Argentina and by the women delegates from other Latin-American nations.

Soviet Alters New Parliament To Equalize Racial Groups; Ukraine Chief Assails Reich

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (AP)—The eighth All-Union Congress of Soviets yesterday attacked the problem of incorporating changes in the new Soviet Constitution.

Only two important revisions were to be made in the chapter submitted by Joseph Stalin for ratification.

One was creation of the Commissariat of Military Industry, poposed by Mr. Stalin at the opening session The other was equalization in numbers and powers of the two houses of the Supreme Council, corresponding to the United States Congress.

Stalin Agrees

Accepting the proposal to select members of both groups by direct ballot, Mr. Stalin said equal numbers in the legislative branches would wipe out any distinction between them and would recognize the rights of the Union's widely diverse nationalities.

As Secretary-General of the Communist Party, Mr. Stalin put his foot down on any abridgement of the liberties promised the nation in the new constitution.

Although extremely serious during most of the address, he showed flashes of humor—mostly at the expense of the German press. He accused German newspapers of discarding facts when they found that events did not jibe with National Socialist theories.

Cossacks Pledge Loyalty

Brilliantly garbed Cossacks, traditional fighters for the Russian Tsars, pledged their lives to Joseph Stalin and the Soviet Union.

Before the cheering delegates to the Soviet Congress a group of some 60 Cossacks stood stiffly on the Rostrum while their leader shouted that the Cossacks were again an organized fighting unit and ready to lay down their lives for the "Soviet Fatherland."

Full liberties and the right to enter the Red Army were restored only a year ago to the Cossacks, professional soldiers for the old Tsars.

Ukraine Called Ready

Defeat awaits Germany if she attacks the Ukraine, M. Lubchenko, Prime Minister of the Ukrainian republic, told the Congress yesterday.

"Hitler will not find us as easy to conquer as East Prussia and the Rhineland," he declared.

Mr. Lubchenko chided Poland, declaring that "The Poles seem to forget that Rosenberg (Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, National Socialist official) wrote that destruction for Poland is the first demand of German policy. When they talk of the Soviet Union they do not remember they are in danger of being strangled by Germany."

Referring directly to the German-Japanese anti-communism agreement, Mr. Lubchenko declared: "A crusade is being prepared against the Soviet Union by a holy alliance," and recalled Ukrainian "suffering" under the Germans in 1918.

Nebular 'Tail Lights' Traced in Oxford Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

second. It is about three sextillion miles, or three followed by 21 ciphers.

Out there, Dr. Hubble said, the heavens are different. The nebulae are no longer so numerous as in nearer regions of space. Out there they are no longer uniformly distributed.

Approach to Outer Rim?

If they are really as less numerous as they seem it may be a sign of man's approach to the outer rim.

But they also all have the "tail light" or red shift color. This red color is known to be due in part to absorption of some of their shorter waves, or bluer colors, by the dust in space.

This redness cuts down their visibility, Dr. Hubble said, by 40 per lent Less of them should be visible so far away, and this agrees with what the telescope records.

But if the distant star-nebulae are receding like the automobiles, as seems to be the fact, then Dr. Hubble said 14 per cent of the red tinge is due to their recession. He said he is inclined to accept the recession as true.

Alternative Explanations

If the distant nebulae are not thinning out as the red tail lights suggest, Dr. Hubble said that researchers may assume a "stationary university," one which seems to have no end.

"But," he said, "if the universe is stationary, not only must we seek a hitherto unknown principle in nature in order to explain the reddish light, but it seems clear that the sample of the universe we can see is too far away to indicate the nature of the remainder of our universe."

Rich Lode in Navada

The Comstock lode of Nevada has produced $600,000,000 in precious metals.

Russia Opens New Military Link to the Far East

Warning given to Japanese of full resistance to any imperialist attempt against the authority or power of Moscow rule

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (AP)—Completion of steel-laying on what has been called the most important military railroad in the world—the Soviet Great Northern to the Pacific—was announced today to the All-Union Congress of Soviets.

G. M. Krutoff, Premier of the far-eastern area of the Soviet Union, disclosed the first supply train reached Komsomolsk yesterday from Moscow. Komsomolsk is the far eastern terminal on the Amur river, several hundred miles north of Vladivostok, where the Soviets will build a great port.

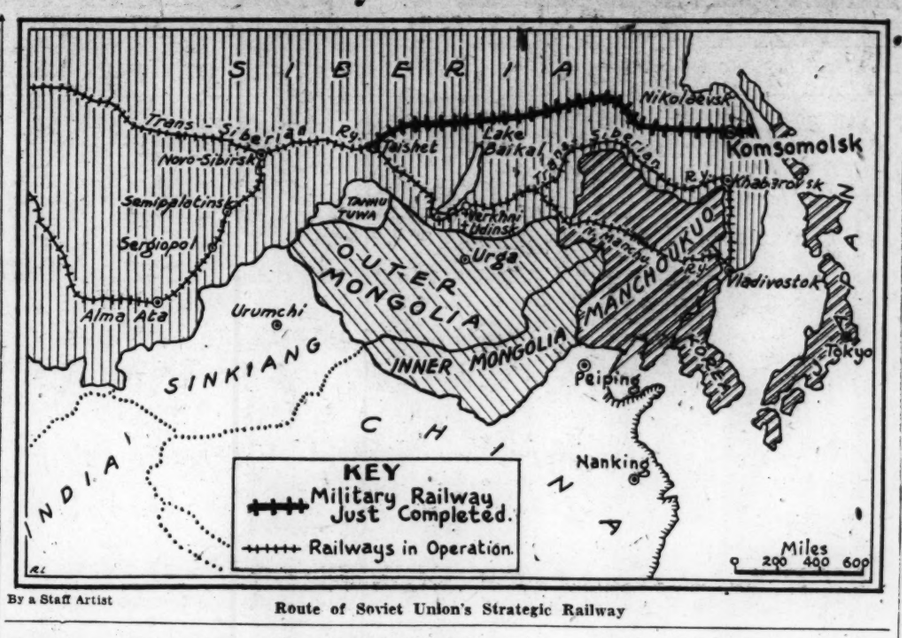
This railway is one of the keystones of Soviet defense against any Japanese attack. It parallels the Trans-Siberian Railway, but well within Soviet territory.

Premier Krutoff declared that the Soviet Far East was "ready for defense" and sounded a stern warning to Japan.

"Our policy is one of peace," he said, "but we give warning that if there is an attack we shall deliver a crushing blow. We will not surrender an inch of Far-Eastern territory.

"Joseph Stalin has said that the Far East is one of the hearts of war danger. We continue to see the preparations of the Japanese imperialists against the Soviet Union."

Far Eastern peasants and guards recently have caught many spies attempting to cross the frontier, he asserted, adding: "Everyone in the Far East is ready, if necessary, to deliver a crushing defeat to the attackers."



By a Staff Artist

Route of Soviet Union's Strategic Railway

Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

"important matter" with Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, it was disclosed.

Police officials and diplomats were reported as prospective members of the International Commission to combat communism under the terms of the Japanese-German alliance.

Tokyo newspapers declared Foreign Minister Arita has the names of officials in both classifications under consideration for appointment to the body.

Tokyo officials were jubilant over conclusion of the accord, which has been under discussion since Premier Koki Hirota formed the existing government March 9 this year.

Some Opposition

Official comment from secretaries of three Japanese political parties disclosed that two of the groups approved the accord, while the third went on record against it.

"The Communist party is incompatible to our national structure, being bent on bolshevization of Japan and other countries," the secretary of the Minseito party said.

"The Japanese - German agreement provides a joint defense for measures against communism. It must be remembered that it is directed against the Communist party, not against a particular country."

The Seiyukai statement was similar, although it added:

"The agreement is further proof that Japan has abandoned her policy of isolation in favor of co-operation, this being a change for which we should congratulate ourselves."

"The conclusion of this agreement should be the occasion for efforts to conclude similar agreements with Great Britain and the United States," said the declaration of the Proletariat party.

"It is a pity the agreement is not for economic co-operation but against the Communist party. It means that Japan has allowed herself to be dragged into the European struggle against popular national fronts.

"The position of Japan in the Far East should be independent and her stand against the Communist party based on conditions peculiar to herself."

Rosenwald Fund Spends $13,236,083 in 20 Years

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Julius Rosenwald Fund has expended $13,236,083 during the 20 years of its existence Edwin R. Embree, president, reports. Mr. Embree said $8,816,854 was spent on negro education and welfare, and $4,419,229 on services for persons of moderate means, library extension and general education.

The endowment fund must be spent within 25 years of Mr. Rosenwald's passing, which occurred Jan. 5, 1932. About two-thirds have been spent and present stock holdings have a market value of $7,000,000, Mr. Embree said.

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Italy Avoids Anti-Red Pact While Opposed to Communism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 27—Italy has no intention of adhering formally to the Japanese-German anti-Red pact, it is authoritatively stated here. At the same time Rome is completely in sympathy with the movement aiming at elimination of destructive Communist propaganda.

It is felt here that there is no present need to supplement the exhaustive declaration of Italian policy concerning Communism made by Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, Oct. 25, and the Duce on Nov. 1.

Dodges Complications

One of the explanations advanced for Italy's attitude toward the pact is that in view of her negligible interests in the Pacific she does not want to become party to an agreement that might involve her in unnecessary complications with other great Pacific powers.

This Italian attitude, however, should not be taken as an indication that Italy will not oppose the spread of Communism in Europe and especially in that area nearer to her territories, with all the means in her power.

Meanwhile, Italy is keeping in close touch with both Germany and Japan.

Mutual Recognition

Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, recently had several interviews with Dr. Yotaro Sugimura, Japanese Ambassador at Rome.

The conversations are believed to have dealt with Japan's recognition of the Italian empire in Ethiopia and Italian recognition of Manchoukuo, as well as with trade concessions to be given Japan in Ethiopia.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

tions, is anathema to labor as a rule, since it deprives it of its right to independent action through the strike. Compulsory arbitration may nto seem so bad to labor in this instance, because the French Government is strongly pro-labor. It would appear, however, to be a sharp blow to employers, although the French employers have accepted the prospect of compulsory adjudication, with pledges of co-operation. They probably conclude that nothing could be much worse than the continuance of disorganized, unpredictable and costly outbursts of stay-in strikes.

Ports—French Longshoremen Join Strike

Labor Solidarity reveals a long reach.

The national maritime strike leaders in the United States chalk up two instances in which workers in foreign nations have heeded their plea for solidarity. At Havre, France, longshoremen refuse to unload 500 tons of freight from the United States liner Washington. Mexican longshoremen had similarly co-operated with the American strikers. Maritime strikes seem specially designed for international labor action, since ships go forth to so many lands.

Maritime strikers in the United States move to provide facilities for carrying supplies to Alaska, where people are depicted in distress from strike-induced stoppage of food.

Fascist Bloc—Germany Tells World to Awake

Germany through its press adjures the world to awake to the alleged threat of communism. The world does awake, but primarily to study the two-edged danger involved in hostility bewteen the two extreme ideologies of fascism and communism.

Will Italy now be shuttled into the pattern of an anti-Red bloc?

There seems sound basis for assuming that Japan and Italy are negotiating. However, Italian spokesmen say these negotiations do not relate to communism. The powerful Japanese paper Asahi on the other hand, insists the negotiations involve the same matters that constituted the Japanese-German accord.

Japan's newspaper Nichi Nichi is far from enthusiastic over the Japanese-German treaty It cautions Japapn not to maneuver itself into a position of isolation by too tight an alliance with the Reich. The issue of the Communist Third International is not so pressing to Japan as it is to Germany, insists the newspaper. Treaties of mutual activity are generally mutually profitable, so it is to be concluded that both Germany and Japan profited themselves in some respect by the treaty. Britain, for instance, believes Germany and Japan among other things agreed to divide up ceratin Pacific islands. France and Britain both assert there is more than meets the eye in the accord.

Soviet's Reply—Congress Answers Fascist Bloc

Such is the concurrence of events that Russia was all coiled up to unleash dramatic and powerful answers to the German-Japanese anti-Communist treaty. The All-Union Congress of Soviet Republics is in its momentous final session, prior to adopting a new constitution of democratic professions. It was an appropriate setting for such pronouncements as this from a Leningrad delegate at the Congress:

"When the Fascists attack us, we will not fight alone. The workers of Hamburg, Berlin and Tokyo, all hungry and oppressed, and the workers of all countries, all peoples, all races, all colors will join us in a fight to plant the communist flag over the entire world."

Thus threat induces threat in a self-destructive reflection. Despite Russian braggadocio, however the Soviet Government revokes the death sentence imposed upon the German engineer, Emil Stückling. Germany had protested the execution. A 10-year sentence is substituted.

Presidents—Meet at Rio de Janeiro

The superb and varied harbor of Rio de Janeiro is suddenly festooned with 2000 small parachutes, each containing flowers and a picture of President Roosevelt. Welcoming Brazilian planes drop the tiny missiles, and the President's cruiser Indianapolis, entering the harbor, moved through them as through a field of slowly descending stalactites. At the gangplank, President Roosevelt, en route to the Pan-American Peace Conference, at Buenos Aires, is greeted by diminutive President Vargas of Brazil, and both stand at attention as bands play the national anthems of both nations. The Presidents and their entourage of diplomats and officials ride through broad tree-belted avenues to be cheered by 300,000.

Later President Roosevelt expressed his conviction that there is no American conflict that cannot be settled by peaceful means.

Capital—Treasury Watches Flow to U. S.

The United States Treasury Department reveals that it is watching alertly any development that might stimulate undue inflation. In an elaborately detailed report, the Treasury announces that from Jan. 9, 1935, to Sept. 30, 1936, there has been a net inflow of foreign capital of $2,281,659,000. Like an unfathomable, upstream eddy, there was for only 12 weeks a net outflow of capital.

The effect of this foreign capital has been to stimulate Wall Street and build up bank deposits. During the months of reflation this may have been all to the good. Now with reflation virtually achieved, it may be too good, since it is likely to furnish an incentive for excess credits and speculation, which are the forerunners of inflation.

The Treasury's recognition of the full scope of the problem provides assurance.

Americas Regard U. S. Vote as Curb On Dictatorships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—South American "second thoughts" regarding the re-election of President Roosevelt seem wholely concerned with the cheerful lesson it teaches for democracy in every part of the world.

The preliminary impression to this effect, which was printed in a restricted section of the press, has now extended throughout the continent, and newspapers of every party shade, from extreme right to extreme left, express their thankfulness because Mr. Roosevelt has been re-elected to what one of his predecessors called "the position of most power and most responsibility that a man can attain in the world today," by what is still considered the best-devised process of national expression.

Although not a single section doubts but that Mr. Landon, if elected, would have been an equally "good neighbor," Latin Americans feel it is better to have avoided the element of unknown future that would have entered with a new President and his followers.

Defeat for Dictatorship

"With so strong a backing of the 'masses,' if not of the 'classes,' Roosevelt has been given authority that a Mussolini might envy," wrote Oswald Evans, well-known southern commentator. For this same reason another editor saw in the triumph of Anglo-Saxon democracy a "stinging defeat for the creed of dictatorship."

The United States election, as distinct from the re-election of President Roosevelt, it is thought by many people here, may prove to be the turning-point in the fight to maintain the banner of democracy aloft in Latin America. Because the great northern republic has shown that democratic machinery can function perfectly, the smaller southern republics may, they think, turn a less responsive ear to the insistent advocacy of European forms of dictatorial government.

Exponents of "short cuts" have been very active since the post-war disruption of Latin American political economy, and the various states have made desperate experiments to resolve the problems of a new age.

There have been state socialism and state capitalism, civil guards have been formed and dissolved; German Nazism and Italian Fascism have been imitated; in one country the sailors have had a hand at government and in another the soldiers; others have called in the church for assistance, and still others have expelled its influence. Frequently, these currents of desperation have circulated within a state possessing all the outward evidence of constitutional democracy.

Future Still Uncertain

According to Ismel Edwards Matte, former Chilean premier, when Latin America seemed most affected by the despair and hopelessness of the motherland, North America revived its faith by offering "the marvelous spectacle of complete revival based on the harmonious functioning of its democratic organizations."

Juan Bardina, perhaps the most widely read South American writer on international affairs, is of the opinion that Roosevelt will write his name into American history because his is leading his country "round the corner" from one age to another. The future is still uncertain, he says, but it is satisfactory because the people have definitely chosen the man they prefer as guide at this critical time.

Another "second thought" was to reflect on the enormous advantages of a two party system in democratic government. This aspect was the subject of southern editorial reflection because here there is a tendency to party redundancy. For the impending Chilean elections 14 political parties, all with a respectable following, are inscribed.

U. S. Opens Valencia Embassy; 60 Americans Flee From Madrid

MADRID, Nov. 27 (AP)—The besieged people of Madrid began today to turn their bomb-torn city into a vast labyrinth of underground passages.

Seizing whatever implements were available, or using their bare hands, householders began tunneling from cellar to cellar to provide places of refuge in case their homes are brought crashing down upon their heads.

Left in Rain

In pouring rain and with artillery bombardment ringing in their ears, 60 Americans left the United States Embassy for Valencia yesterday.

It was one of the strangest Thanksgiving days most of them had ever spent.

The dinner, packed in two crates and taken along to be eaten by the roadside, included 60 Spanish omelets, 60 slices of ham, 15 loaves of bread and 60 oranges.

Children in Group

Just as dawn broke the caravan left the Embassy in two buses, one baggage truck and three private cars. There were four children among the refugees.

The departure was delayed somewhat by heavy firing in the neighborhood of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Succar of Washington, D. C., who had to reach the Embassy from the Chamartin district.

For the most part, all the native American citizens left in Madrid are newspaper men and a few men and women who preferred to remain because of business or family reasons.

Wendelin Departs

American Chargé d'Affaires Eric C. Wendelin accompanied the second group, made up of foreign members of the National Telephone Company staff who had been living under bombardment in the ornate American-owned telephone building.

Col. Sosthenes Behn, New York financier and international communications executive, was in the party.

Mr. Wendelin is setting up an embassy in Valencia. The Americans who are leaving Spain will depart on the United States Cruiser Raleigh, for France. The Madrid Embassy was closed officially.

Kleber in Command

Gen. Emilio Kleber, picturesque leader of the Socialist "International Brigade," today was named supreme commander of the northern sector of the capital, where the hardest fighting of the siege has taken place.

The naturalized Canadian, who describes himself as "a professional revolutionary," conducted his defense of the northern approaches to the city with such brilliance, Government sources said, that his new command was the reward.

General Kleber, a solidly-built man in his early fifties, boasts of his "experience in directing the proletariat's struggle in Russia, Germany and China." Of mixed French and German descent, he became a naturalized British subject as a youth when his parents moved to Toronto.

After going through the great war, he found himself in 1919 in one of the white armies sent to Siberia but deserted to join the Bolshevist forces, he said, and participated in the organization of the red army.

General Kleber said that he worked for the Communist cause in Hamburg and then went to Central China in 1927. There, he said, he was instrumental in welding the Chinese masses into "a powerful workers' army."

Like Flanders

Scarred by shells and air bombs, the city's most beautiful buildings, with torn curtains flapping through jagged window panes, resembled the ruins in Flanders 20 years ago.

The defense food supply commissariat worked hard at transporting supplies from eastern Spain. It virtually had succeeded in placing the whole city on a vegetarian diet, due to the scarcity of meat.

However, herds of sheep were grazing on the lawn and in the gardens of the War Ministry, and some peasants brought sheep, pigs and fowl from outlying districts to live with them in their new refuge in the Salamanca district of the city.

Small Group In Embassy

The group still living in the American Embassy on their own responsibility settled down to a communal basis, with everyone chipping in 50 pesetas apiece to start housekeeping and cover expenses of the tragic few who are stranded without funds.

Frank Cannaday of East Radford, Va., in charge of shopping and housekeeping, called a conference of members of the colony to get things going and give the refugees various tasks.

Much of the gloom which descended on the embassy following the departure of diplomatic officials had disappeared, however. Spanish Government guards remained at their posts about the buildings and the fact that about a dozen men still are living in the Embassy gave the women greater confidence.

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Going South This Winter?
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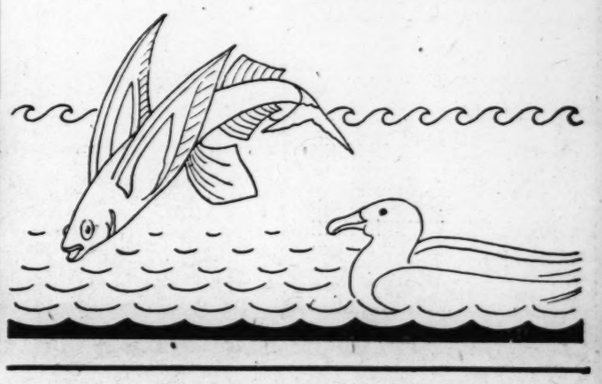

Ontario's Thousands of Lakes Giving Tourists New Outlook

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Recently I visited two travel friends, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Merritt of Dorchester, and after having spent a most fruitful evening with them, I came away considerably travel wiser, especially about a little-known beauty spot in Canada. You see, the Merritts travel each summer to some scenic region of North America to gather material and photographs for illustrated lectures. They have been to Labrador, Alaska, the Canadian Rockies, and Gaspé Peninsula, to name a few.

And by the way, these illustrated lectures are given for the benefit of the Dorchester Woman's Club Scholarship which was started 12 years ago and has reached nearly $9000 of its $10,000 permanent endowment, beside carrying along an active fund which has run into the thousands for students who have attended college or now are at Harvard, Boston University, Wellesley, Cornell, Smith, Radcliffe or Vassar.

I also learned that 90 Women's Clubs have followed this pioneer movement of the Dorchester Woman's Club, let alone organizations like the Masons, the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions Clubs, who also have established scholarships. Not only does the Dorchester Woman's Club benefit from Mr. Merritt's lectures, but he also shows his colored lantern slides in co-operation with other clubs doing the same work, dividing the proceeds between the clubs before which he speaks and the Merritts' own educational work.

* * *

So last summer, to increase the sum of the Merritt Scholarship, named that by vote of the Dorchester Woman's Club, these two travelers visited the two little known Muskoka lakes in the Province of Ontario. Though not so far, comparatively speaking, only a few New Englanders have visited that garden spot of Ontario with its Venetian-like waterways. According to my friends the Merritts, this spot is one of the most beautiful they have visited. And they should know! But to substantiate their own feelings, they told me that this region is sought out by notables from every corner of the British Empire, let alone millionaires from the western part of the United States.

Many of the visitors to the Muskoka lakes fly up for a week end and land on any one of the lakes. As the plane lands, it might be John Smith up from Detroit, or Bill Jones from Chicago. Here restful recreation is found in this land of grandiose palaces and attractive gardens, so gaily brilliant that visitors spend hours in some outdoor nook strolling among copious growths of delphiniums and deep yellow nasturtiums. Mrs. Merritt says that this region is famous for the changing colors of the sunset as well as a sunrise that is compensation to any visitor for being obliged to make a 4:30 a. m. boat connection.

* * *

In that immense Province of Ontario the government has already surveyed and named 50,000 lakes and ponds where innumerable islands dot the turquoise blue of these inland waters, big islands, little ones, rocky ones with hardy wild flowers growing up through crevices, their saucy blooms winking at passing travelers who cannot land. Emerald gems of islands with their evergreen trees and velvety moss, and exclusive islands, where wise solons and financial wizards find diversion after a winter's work.

It is an easy and pleasurable journey to this summer playground from the east. Leaving Montreal a waterway takes visitors through the rapids of the St. Lawrence, past the Thousand Islands and on into the heart of Ontario to the delightful Muskoka lakes, where there is something for everybody. Old Ephraim Tutt and his "Sacred Camels" could easily seek out some angler's paradise, similar to that lake and stream in which William Powell had his first tryout at trout fishing in one of his recent pictures. Even the supposedly primitive cabins in this locality are fitted with every modern convenience, while there are many aristocratic hotels like the Royal Muskoka Lake Hotel where the Merritts made their headquarters.

No wonder such a country called to the Merritts and lured them to this scene of great open water-ways and islands and palatial summer residences with their distinctive multi-colored gardens, with now an elaborate, landscape garden or a rock one where Nature is the gardener.

* * *

One hundred and fifty miles north of Toronto is Gravenhurst, the beginning of the Muskoka Lakes System, where the steamers of the Muskoka Lakes Navigation and Hotel Company have a fleet of steamers covering lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph, affording tourists the opportunity of a daily round trip.

Aboard the steamer Sagamo, the Merritts sailed over the 16-miles-long Muskoka Lake, with the summer residences of such noted people as Andrew W. Mellon, Mr. Ellsworth of British American Oil Company, whose home is on Robinson Crusoe Island, and Mr. Silverwood of the Silverwood Dairies of Canada, and each residence that is passed has its own individually artistic garden.

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt were impressed with the magnificence of the forests, for the heavily wooded islands showed almost no evidence of forest fires. Also, no billboards nor advertising signs are allowed. It is simple to live here, for each morning a supply steamer fully equipped with dairy products and groceries makes the rounds of the island residences, as well as a gasoline boat, for there are more than 1000 speedboats besides the picturesque sail boats and canoes.

On the water thoroughfare between lakes Muskoka and Rosseau the steamer passes into a lock at Port Carling, as Lakes Rosseau and Joseph are two feet higher than Muskoka. Entering Lake Rosseau, 12 miles long, more attractive summer residences and gardens are sighted, one, that of Lady Eaton of the Eaton Stores of Canada, as well as the Royal Muskoka Hotel. While the first two lakes have a finished grandeur, Lake Joseph, the smallest (10 miles long), is thought the most appealing by many, due to the enchantment of the steamer winding through narrow passages between islands, where at almost any time one might throw a stone to either shore. One stop is at Natural Park where at Elgin House young people of Canada, through their many organizations, gather in large groups to attend summer classes and listen to noted lecturers on world subjects of practical interest.

* * *

From Lake Joseph one can go by train to the Georgian Bay district where there are 48,000 islands in this romantic part of Lake Huron. Another interesting side trip is by train from Gravenhurst to Huntsville on Vernon Lake, then by water to Fairy Lake and on through another water lane to Peninsular Lake to North Portage.

Here the steamer is left behind while passengers embark on a narrow guage railroad train which runs for only one mile but has to ascend a grade of 94 feet in the first half mile, then drops down to South Portage Wharf on Lake of Bays. This little train usually consists of a tiny, coal-burning engine which has no tender and carries only coal enough for the mile trip, giving the fireman-engineer a lively job. Drawn by this engine comes first a tiny baggage car, then the passenger car in which the occupants are seated in what was once an open street car of Toronto. During the mile journey over the grade the train is almost sure to have to stop and have the passengers shoo cows from the tracks. Every minute of that train ride is packed full of thrills.

At South Portage another steamer sails up the Lake of Bays, which although but 18 miles long, has a shore line of 300 miles with its many inlets and harbors.

Even farther north went the Merritts sailing over more lakes, but never once leaving the Province of Ontario. Then home to share their pleasure trip with enthusiastic audiences, who not only wish to help worthy students, but who are quite appreciative of the enjoyable and instructive illustrated lectures of Arthur H. Merritt.

Among Ontario's Silvery Lakes

Upper Left: Purdy

A New Vacationland Is Fast Developing

Upper—Arthur H. Merritt of Dorchester, Mass.
Center—A Summer House on the Silverwood Estate
Lower—The Summer Residence of Albert E. Silverwood

Upper—Lake Muskoka, Summer Home of Mr. Ellsworth, President of the British American Oil Company
Center—Mrs. Arthur H. Merritt in Garden of Lady Eaton's Place on Lake Rosseau
Lower—Narrow Gauge Train Running From North Portage Wharf, Peninsula Lake, Lake of the Bays, Ontario

Tour-a-bouts

With all kinds of alluring winter cruises being offered by the majority of the big steamship companies—cruises ranging anywhere from three days to three months aboard luxurious liners that offer every comfort of home with rates equally as enticing—it really is getting to be an "eeny meeny miney mo" proposition for the traveler contemplating such trips.

* * *

If any traveler happens to reach the stage where every cruise looks good, and every steamship looks just as inviting, then we suggest that he shuffle a list of the various cruise liners, and their respective destinations, toss them into a hat, and make reservations on the first one he draws. It is unquestionably certain he will be satisfied with his random selection.

* * *

Announcement of short and long cruises are pouring in daily. The Italian Line, in co-operation with the American Express Company have announced adding to the itinerary of the S. S. Vulcania in its cruise to the West Indies in order to make it one of the most comprehensive and exotic voyages of the mid-winter season.

* * *

Leaving New York Jan. 12, the cruise will first head for Kingston introducing the present Jamaican capital and the once capital stronghold of the pirate harbor of the Spanish Main. The Port of La Guayra, from where a motor journey over the Andes to the Venezuelan capital of Caracas is being scheduled, is to serve as the first curtain raiser on the South American scenes of vivid contrast. There will be three days of sightseeing. Rio de Janeiro's strolling promenade of midnight gayety places the Brazilian capital as one of the spectacular ports of the cruise.

* * *

The early snow in the mountains close to Nice has brought into relief the many recent improvements that put the growing winter sport stations of the Riviera on a par with those of other countries. Beuill announces the completition of elevators that will carry skiers to their favorite jumping-off places. The new station at Auron will see the first telepherique (a car suspended on a cable to transport skiers to the mountain top) on the Cote d' Azur, and a new hotel will welcome skiers to what is expected to become the sportiest winter-sport station of the region. Nice is preparing for a record season, as the devaluation is expected to remove the exchange barriers that have heretofore been the ruling and debarring factor.

Sir Basil Zaharoff

MONTE CARLO, Monaco, Nov. 27 (AP)—Sir Basil Zaharoff, who passed on here today while on an annual visit from his chateau near Vallangoujard, France, where he has lived quietly the last few years, gained his vast wealth as "maker and breaker of kings," through imagination-shattering deals in armaments and munitions.

During the last few years, two of the world's great powers sought to draw aside the veil of secrecy with which "the mystery man of Europe" had cloaked his existence.

His name was linked prominently with arms investigations in both the United States and Great Britain. In 1934, agents of the American Senate's special investigating committee reported that they had found a connection between the master arms salesman and United States manufacturers of war materials.

In 1936, Sir Basil's adopted country of Great Britain, which knighted him for his services, brought his name before a royal commission investigating international munitions manufacturers.

At that time, the chairman of the board of Vickers, Ltd., and Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., British arms firms, testified that Sir Basil had taken no part in the companies' activities since 1924, except to retain an interest in the Spanish branch.

Security: How Federal Law Prods States Into Action

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Aside from instituting federal pensions, the Social Security Act was designed primarily as a lever for the enactment of unemployment insurance laws in 47 states.

Wisconsin alone had such legislation before 1935. Year after year it had been argued successfully that as some states that unemployment tax would be an unfair handicap on home industry because other states had none.

So Congress imposed a uniform tax on businesses that employ eight or more persons as many as 20 days a year, each of those days being in a different calendar week. The rates: 1 per cent of wages paid this year, due on Jan. 31; 2 per cent of 1937 wages, 3 per cent of wages in 1938 and thereafter.

But—and here is where the leverage comes in—the employers in states operating unemployment insurance laws approved by the Security Board can deduct taxes paid under those laws from the federal tax, up to 90 per cent of the amount of the federal assessment.

In other words, if a department store owner has a $100,000 pay roll and his tax for the state fund is 0.9 per cent (as it is in 11 states for 1936), he must pay $900 to the state and $100 to Washington. If the state has no approved law, the entire $1000 comes to the Treasury.

Some States Have Laws

Fifteen states and the District of Columbia now have laws meeting the requirements. Several other states may qualify before Dec. 31.

Many individuals have been inquiring about the relationship between old-age pensions under the Security Act, and unemployment insurance. There is none. The taxes are separate and distinct. Employers covered by the unemployment section must also pay the pension taxes, amounting together to 3 per cent on 1937 pay rolls and to 6 per cent in 1949.

Using Mr. Ben and his son-in-law, Brutus Bolt, to illustrate, their accounts under the pension plan are to be kept directly by the Federal Government. If the department store where they work fails and they become hard up, they cannot borrow on or get an advance payment from that account.

Whether they will be directly benefited by the unemployment insurance provision depends on whether their state has an insurance system. If it has, each must apply to the state employment office for assistance.

Operation of the state system must be through such an office. This is the first of seven requirements that the federal law says must be met to win approval of the Security Board. The purpose is to give Mr. Ben an avenue where he will be offered employment, if possible, instead of cash benefits.

Other basic requirements:

No unemployment compensation can be paid until two years after the state taxes first fall due. This was to allow time for the state to build up a fund and time to set up effective machinery in the state to be run efficient basis.

Money withdrawn from the state unemployment fund must be held in the United States Treasury; to promote the security of its investments, plan be provided necessity for states to liquidate investments on an unfavorable market in times when funds are in demand.

Compensation must not be denied those eligible for benefits for refusing to accept work if the position offered is vacant because of a labor dispute, if the wages or hours of the job are less favorable than those prevailing in the locality or if the man is required to promise to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining "a bona fide labor organization."

Finally, the state Legislature must be left free to amend or repeal its law.

States Cover 8,000,000

It is estimated that almost 8,000,000 workers are now covered by state laws, or about 40 per cent of the total that would be if all states had them. In general, those excluded from the federal pensions, like farm help and public employees, are also excluded from unemployment insurance.

To qualify for the weekly benefits, Mr. Ben and other unemployed must be able to show a work record over a period of time that differs in the various states. In New York, it is 90 days in 12 months or 130 in 24. Then comes a "waiting period," lasting three weeks in Alabama, for example.

Once the benefits begin, they go on for a period depending on how long a man was employed. Usually he gets a week of benefit for each four weeks of employment. The amount under practically all the present state laws is half what his wages were, with a $15 a week maximum.

Bid of $21,312,000 For Floating Dock Stuns Navy Heads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—United States Navy plans to acquire a new degree of mobility for its fleet not possessed by any other navy in the world encountered a serious obstacle Nov. 25 when bids were opened for its proposed new giant floating drydock.

Instead of finding several bids ranging around $15,000,000 there was a single bid asking $21,312,000 to provide a completely-equipped dock. It came from the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation of New York. Several other prices were named depending on the completeness of the finished product. The lowest was $16,605,000 for the bare dock structure entirely unequipped.

Swanson Surprised

The price asked came as a surprise and Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, conceded guardedly that he thought it was "pretty high."

The original sum appropriated for the dock was $10,000,000, although it was intimated that $15,000,000 might be necessary to complete it. Congress balked at this in view of the fact that a fixed dock could be built for approximately $8,000,000.

The question uppermost in naval circles today is how, if Congress protested at spending $15,000,000, can it be persuaded to provide over $21,000,000 for this purpose.

Pet Project of Navy

The navy considers almost any price justifiable to obtain this new naval weapon which would reduce the dependence of a fleet on fixed land bases. Officials point out that such a dock would cost nothing to defend if it is with the fleet, whereas a fixed dock must aways be defended by costly land armaments.

It is a naval axiom that the effectiveness of a fleet decreases rapidly as the distance from a base increases. The 5-3 ratio between American and Japanese navies fixed by the Washington treaty was based on the assumption that an American fleet based on Hawaii would be as effective as a Japanese fleet only three-fifths its size as far away as Japan. In other words, the distance of possible operations made the two fleets potentially equal in Japanese waters.

This loss of effectiveness in distant operations could, it is believed, be materially lessened if the fleet had a floating dry dock which could be towed in its rear and used as a temporary mobile base for emergency repairs.

Blum to Force Arbitration In French Labor Disputes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 27—Compulsory arbitration of all labor disputes is to be forced on French industry, following the sudden collapse of efforts to reach a friendly agreement on a conciliation procedure.

The French Government today took steps to obtain the immediate passage by Parliament of a bill obligating employers and workers to accept the formula of conciliation and arbitration which in effect would empower the state to impose its own conditions on both sides.

Machinery in Motion

Simultaneously Premier Léon Blum set in motion the necessary machinery for enabling the Government to decree the same sort of compulsory arbitration in strikes or labor disputes arising out of devaluation of the franc, while awaiting final passage of a law covering all cases.

Representatives of the General Confederation of French Employers, who have precipitated this drastic action by breaking off the tri-partite negotiations between employers, employees and the Government, indicated today that they are ready to submit to any legal measures which may be imposed upon them by the state. The C. G. T., or French Federation of Labor, had already accepted the idea of compulsory conciliation and arbitration.

Strikes Spread

The cause of the present labor crisis is the recent serious resurgence of folded-arms strikes in many industries all over France. Employers contend that the Government has failed to keep its repeated promises that occupation of factories would no longer be tolerated. They maintain in effect that it is useless to introduce a whole new series of undertakings and arbitration procedure when existing obligations are not respected, and when the latest claims of labor as put forward frequently in recent strikes imply destruction of that authority which is a necessary accompaniment of employers' responsibilities. They therefore wish to leave the whole onus of the measures which they disapprove on the Blum Cabinet.

Serious Views Taken

An extremely serious view of this conflict between labor and employers is taken in some quarters, which point to several instances of violence which have occurred lately as evidence of the growing tension. The Popular Front supporters, on the other hand, remain optimistic, claiming that the proposed new legislation will enable the Government to force a solution of labor disputes before they degenerate into strikes.

Widespread dismay is manifested in the entire French press at the text of the new press bill, designed to repress libel, which is published today. Even the papers of the Left, which support the Government, demand important modifications of the bill, because—as one Government paper puts it—"If a Fascist Government wanted to muzzle the press and control it completely, the present project would be all that it would need."

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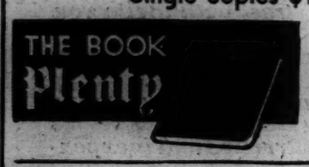

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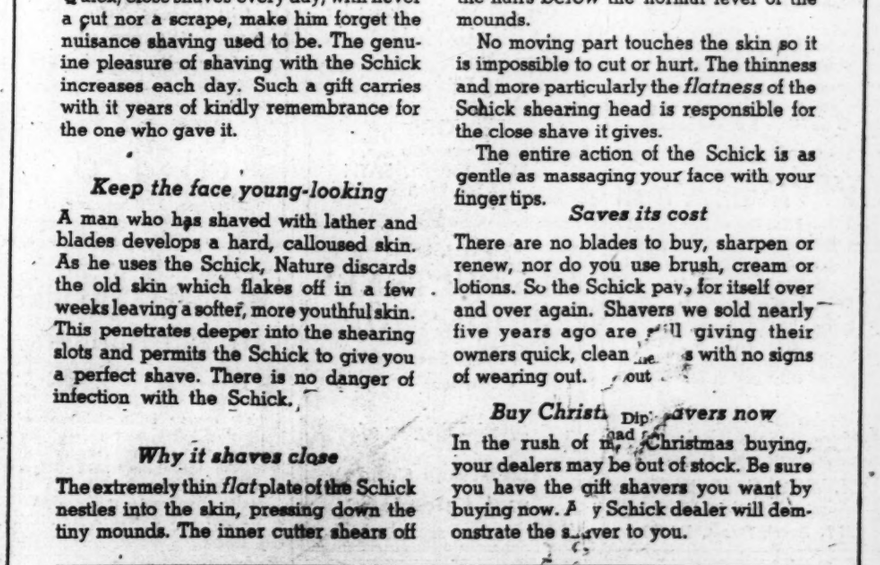

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Answers

1. Cent—United States; Peso—Spain; rupee—India; shilling—Great Britain; mark—Germany; franc—France; lira—Italy; ruble—Russia; yen—Japan; öre—Sweden.

[illegible]ard, Bard,

[illegible]ltiply 24 x [illegible] of cubic [illegible]

[illegible]one [illegible]celo[illegible]

3. Y[illegible]an enla[illegible]y yo[illegible] abr[illegible]ary by jotting down [illegible]amil[illegible] words, looking up the meaning employing them in sentences.

Roumania Bids for Neutrality With Plan for Peace Corridor; Seeks Friendship With Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rou. — Roumania, like Belgium, would prefer to be neutral.

The term generally used here, however, is not neutrality, but "independence" or "equilibrium." Those words are held to sound worthier of an ambitious state, going its own way. Little countries like Switzerland and Belgium may be neutral; a big, rich, growing state like Roumania wishes to be independent. That means it wishes to make its own "balance of power," to be friendly to both sides and hostile toward neither.

The two sides in question are Germany and Russia. Many Roumanians fear that a great conflict is impending between these two states, and they wish to stay out of it. Until now Roumania has been on the side of Russia, because of its close alliance with France. Now many Roumanians want to change this relationship. They do not advocate breaking away from France, but the establishing of equally friendly relations with Germany and Italy.

"Bloc of Peace"

They propose a "bloc of peace" stretching from the Baltic to the Mediterranean Sea and embracing Poland, the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente. This group of 80,000,000 people, with no less than four powerful, well-equipped armies, stands between Germany and Russia and might prevent a conflict between the two powers.

The National Socialists and the Communists, who are at present such bitter enemies, are not neighbors. They cannot "get at" one another, except by going through foreign territory. And many Roumanians consider that geography and history have given the states comprising this territory the mission of keeping the Slavs and Germans from destroying one another.

This area used to be called a "corridor of civilization." That was when all Europe was against the Soviets. Now many Roumanians consider it a "peace corridor."

Of course, Roumania has a vital interest in preserving the present "equilibrium," because she could only lose from war. "Great Roumania," as the people here call their country, came into being as a result of the remarkable fact that Roumania's chief enemy, Austro-Hungary, and her chief ally, Russia, were both defeated. But that happens only once in a millennium. Another war would end differently.

War Only Disadvantage

Roumania has won all there is to be won and war could only bring disadvantages. So the people want peace, and more and more they are seeking it through neutrality. This means trade and commerce with both sides. The backward province of Bessarabia will sell its produce to Russia and the rest of Roumania will sell oil, timber, and grain to Germany.

Roumania will come into closer relationship with Poland and Italy and strengthen her friendship with Turkey. She will manifest attachment to France, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. While exchanging goods and compliments with both camps she will also strengthen her own army, and keep her own powder dry—hoping never to have to use them. At least, that is how the majority of people would like it to be worked out.

This independence seems fair, but in reality weakens the Little Entente and France. If Roumania officially adopted such a policy, it would not take sides with France and Czechoslovakia against Germany or Hungary. It would stay out of the conflict and be friendly to all the world. This means a gain for Germany and a loss for France. There is also, however, a growing Fascistic section of opinion working up pro-German sympathies.

President's Rio de Janeiro Speech

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 27 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address today to the Brazilian Congress follows:

Your Excellency, gentlemen of the Congress and of the Supreme Court of Brazil:

Nearly half a century ago a little boy was walking with his father and mother in a park of a city in southern France. Toward them came a distinguished-looking elderly couple—Dom Pedro 2d and his Empress. That occasion was my first introduction to Brazil. In the years that have passed since that day—years measured by the splendid history of the Republic of Brazil—I have had the pleasure of meeting many of your statesmen and of becoming increasingly familiar with the problems which mutually affect our two nations.

My visit to Rio de Janeiro today is, therefore, the realization of a growing desire to see Brazil with my own eyes. Every student has been told of the majestic beauty in which your great city is cradled. But Rio is unique in that the reality far exceeds our expectations.

An Outstanding Experience

A visit—even of a single day—is one of the outstanding experiences of my life. The loveliness of nature would have been enough to bring me here—but my visit has another purpose. I was unwilling to come so far abroad without rendering my respects to the Government of Brazil—that sister nation with which for more than a century we have maintained a tradition of good understanding, mutual regard and co-operation which is rare in history.

I have had the honor of greeting your great President; and this personal friendship between the Chief Executives of our two nations seems to me not only of practical benefit, but also of profound significance. You, gentlemen of the Congress, now afford me the courtesy of this agreeable opportunity of meeting in person the legislative branch of your Government and of exchanging thoughts directly with its members.

Sensible of Unique Honor

I could not be but deeply sensible of the unique honor offered by the presence in this chamber of your Supreme Court, a tribunal whose high traditions are known throughout the juridical world. Thus, the executive, legislative and judicial powers of the Government of Brazil have united in this demonstration of friendship toward the nation which I have the honor to represent.

Let me now return thanks for this renewed proof of that brotherhood which has ever united Brazil and the United States, a fraternity not limited to the relations between our governments, but a fraternity in which I have reason to know is made evident in every group in both countries, whenever and wherever they meet. The fine record of our relations is the best answer to those pessimists who scoff at the idea of true friendship between nations.

Lesson for World

In the present state of the world, it is heartening that the two largest countries in this hemisphere have been able, by the exercise of good will, good temper and and good sense to conduct the whole course of their relations without clash or conflict of ill-feeling.

Not only that. The confidence in each other's aims and motives enables us to work together for the common good. We have a record of which we can be proud—a record of joint endeavor in the cause of peace in this new world. My country has derived strength and confidence from the far-sighted, irreproachable attitude of Brazil in its devotion, arbitration, conciliation and other methods for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

Our First Concern Is Peace

Your first concern, like ours, is peace—for we know that war destroys, not only human lives and happiness, but destroys as well the ideals of individual liberty and of the democratic form of representative government which is the goal of all the American republics. I think I can say that if in the generation to come we can live without war, democratic government throughout the Americas will prove its complete ability to raise the standards of life for those millions who cry for opportunity today. The motto of war is, "Let the strong survive; let the weak die." The motto of peace is, "Let the strong help the weak to survive."

There is room for all of us, without treading on one another's toes. There are resources of nature adequate for our present and our future. We are happily free from ancient antagonisms which have brought so much misery to other parts of the world.

Serious Conflicts

There are, it is true, conflicts of interest between the American states—but they cannot be called serious or difficult of solution, when compared with the deeply rooted hates of other continents. There is no American conflict—and I weight my words when I say this—there is no American conflict that cannot be settled by orderly and peaceful means. And, it is in our common interest imperative that they be settled always by agreement and not by bloodshed. We serve not ourselves alone. The friendly nations of the Americas can render no greater service to civilization itself than by maintaining both domestic and international peace and by freeing themselves forever from conflict.

We are about to gather in a great American conference, called by President Justo in furtherance of the good-neighbor policy in which we all share.

Opportunity to Abolish War

In this conference we have the opportunity to banish war from the new world and dedicate it to peace. It is unthinkable to me that in this time of world-wide apprehension we should fail to sieze the opportunity to meet what is a heavy responsibility, this is no time to hesitate. We must be guided by a serene and generous view of our common needs. World horizons may be dark, but the time is auspicious for our task in America. The rest of the world presents a grim picture of armed camps and threats of conflict. But in our own continent armed clashes which in recent years have divided American countries have been happily brought to an end.

It is gratifying to be able to pay well-deserved tribute to the very outstanding part played by your able and distinguished Foreign Minister Macedo Soares in the mediatory efforts of the representatives of six American republics.

The Leticia Settlement

And the Leticia question was settled here in Rio through the patient assistance and masterly diplomacy of Dr. Afranio Mello Franco. The progress we have made must not be allowed to serve as pretext for resting on our laurels; it should, on the contrary, stimulate us to new and increased effort. It is not enough that peace prevails from the Arctic to the Antarctic, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; it is essential that this condition be made permanent, that we provide effectively against the recurrence of the horrors of war and assure peace to ourselves and our posterity. All instrumentalities for the maintenance of peace must be consolidated and reinforced. We cannot countenance aggression—from wheresoever it may come.

The people of each and every one of the American republics—and, I am confident, the people of the Dominion of Canada as well—wish to lead their own lives free from desire for conquest and free from fear of conquest—free at the same time to expand their cultural and intellectual relationships and to take council together to encourage the peaceful progress of modern civilization.

Value in Agreements

Our aims will best be served by agreements which bring peace, security and friendship among us and all our neighbors.

Solidarity among the American states in the cause of peace constitutes no threats to other regions or races. The honorable adherence to solemn agreements among us will harm no other continent. On the contrary—the more firmly peace is established in this hemisphere, the more closely we will live up to the spirit as well as the letter of our agreements, the better it will be for all the rest of the world. Let us present a record which our hemisphere may give to the world as convincing proof that peace lies always at hand when nations, serene in their sovereign security, meet their current problems with understanding good will. All of us have learned that no real, no lasting prosperity can exist where it is secured at the expense of our neighbors—that among nations, as in our domestic relations, the principle of interdependence is paramount.

Glories of Interdependence

No nation can live entirely to itself. Each one of us has learned the glories of independence. Let each one of us learn the glories of interdependence. Economically, we supply each other's needs; intellectually we maintain a constant, a growing exchange of culture, of science and of thought; spiritually, the life of each can well enrich the life of all.

We are showing in international relations what we have long known in private relations—that good neighbors make a good community.

In that knowledge we meet today as neighbors. We can discard the dangerous language of rivalry; we can put aside the empty phrases of "diplomatic triumphs" or "shrewd bargains." We can forget all thought of domination, of selfish coalitions or of balances of power. Those false gods have no place among American neighbors.

Happily, the relations between Brazil and the United States have transcended those lesser conceptions.

Meet With Full Respect

Secure in unbroken respect and friendship we meet with full respect, each of the other, with every hope that our mutual regard may prove useful to others as well.

There has never been a time when this confidence between Brazil and the United States was more precious or more needed. I know from my enlightening conversation with President Vargas that we are entering the coming conference, deeply mindful of our responsibilities and the need to work in fullest understanding with all of the republics of this hemisphere.

If we are guided by wisdom, such comprehension will banish conflict from this part of the world. We are entitled to hope that we may thus contribute to the universal ideal that nations throughout the entire world, laying weapons aside, may at last fulfill the greatest ambition which any nation, large or small, can have—that of contributing steadily and, above all, generously to the advance of well-being, culture and civilization throughout the changing years.

Roosevelt at Rio Urges Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

tested smilingly that his appointment with President Roosevelt was for 10 a. m.

Recall Another Roosevelt

Old residents of the Brazilian capital recalled the visit of another Roosevelt 22 years ago when Col. Theodore Roosevelt journeyed past the Matto Grosso mountains into the Amazon jungle to discover the Roosevelt river.

Herbert Moses, president of the Brazilian Press Association, remembered he "clapped his hand and smiled that broad, strong smile of his," declaring, "This century belongs to South America."

Distinguished Americans who visited Brazil in recent years included Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who stopped in Rio last week, Will Rogers, who visited in 1932, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, and former President Hoover who toured Latin-America in 1928.

Other visiting chiefs of state have been former King Albert of Belgium in 1921, former President Almeida of Portugal in 1922, President Justo of Argentina in 1933, and President Terra of Uruguay in 1934.

Hull Calls Informally On Peace Delegates

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 26 (AP)—United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull conducted a round of informal friendly calls today on other representatives of the 21 nations who will attend the Pan-American peace conference opening Dec. 1.

He had a long chat with the Mexican Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, on matters in which the Mexican and American representatives are particularly interested. It was understood Secretary Hull explained the objectives of the neutrality convention which the United States will present to the conference and touched on the trade program.

The Mexican Ambassador was said to have talked at length on the Pan-American highway, and expressed his Government's wish for its early completion.

President Has Turkey An' Fixin's on Shipboard

ABOARD THE U. S. S. CHESTER AT SEA, Nov. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt had his turkey dinner with all the fixings today, and then completed the speech he is to deliver tomorrow before a joint session of the Brazilian Congress.

The President carved the turkey himself at today's dinner, to which he invited four of the Indianapolis' officers. Tonight he attended motion pictures on deck after the Indianapolis, slowing its speed so as not to arrive ahead of schedule at Rio de Janeiro, passed Victoria, Brazil.

Mother Church Holds Services Of Thanksgiving

A service of Thanksgiving, acknowledging impartial bestowals of good to meet every human need, was held yesterday in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Testimonies of healing and expressions of gratitude to Mary Baker Eddy for her discovery and founding of Christian Science were voiced by local members of the congregation and visitors from many foreign nations. There were about 4000 present.

"We, who live in the midst of Europe's strife, are especially thankful for the healing thought expressed through Christian Science periodicals, especially our Monitor," declared one speaker. Another was grateful for church services over the radio, another for peace and contentment, another for the ability to impersonalize error, and others for direct proof that Christian Science does heal.

Held Throughout the World

In accordance with a provision in the Manual of The Mother Church, similar services were held in Churches of Christ, Scientist, throughout the world.

Following the organ prelude, Rhapsody by Alec Rowley, Ralph B. Scholfield, First Reader, announced Hymn Number 307, "Feed My Sheep," written by Mrs. Eddy. He then read the Thanksgiving Proclamation of the President of the United States. The State Proclamation by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had been read at the Wednesday evening meeting.

Scriptural selections were taken from the Gospel according to Mark 8:1-9 and Romans 11:33-36. Following these readings the congregation joined in a silent prayer of thanksgiving. This was followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer with its spiritual interpretation according to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

Hymn and Lesson-Sermon

The next hymn was Number 147, "Holy Trinity" by Joseph Barnby:

In God I find a precious gift
That knows no fear, no feud,
That flows so still, serene and pure:
The gift of gratitude.

The Lesson-Sermon for Thanksgiving Day, given in the Christian Science Quarterly, followed. The Golden Text was from Psalms 69:30: "I will praise the name of God with a song, and will magnify Him with thanksgiving." After the responsive reading by the First Reader and the congregation, the Second Reader, Miss Florence Middaugh, read citations from the Bible and Mr. Scholfield read correlative passages from Science and Health, completing the Lesson-Sermon prepared by the Bible Lesson Committee.

Verses and Citations

Scriptural verses included three from the 100th Psalm:

"Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all ye lands. Serve the Lord with gladness: come before His presence with singing. Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise: be thankful unto Him and bless His name."

Citations from Science and Health included:

"Consecration to good does not lessen man's dependence on God, but heightens it. Neither does consecration diminish man's obligations to God, but shows the paramount necessity of meeting them. Christian Science takes naught from the perfection of God, but it ascribes to Him the entire glory."

At the close of the Lesson-Sermon, the soloist, Mack Harrell, sang, "The Heavens Are Telling," by Beethoven, after which the next 30 minutes were given over to expressions of gratitude from the congregation appropriate to the occasion.

Only Few Could Speak

Although limited to one minute each, relatively few of the many who stood for recognition could speak, because of the brief time available. Several were still waiting to express their thanks when Mr. Scholfield brought this part of the program to a close by announcing Hymn No. 249, "O, When We See God's Mercy Widespread in Every Place."

The First Reader then read the scientific statement of being as given in the textbook, and its correlative Scripture according to I John 3:1-3. The meeting was closed with the benediction from Ephesians 3:20-21: "Now unto Him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto Him be glory in the church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen."

The organ postlude was the Finale from Widor's Sixth Symphony.

Montreal Opposes Waterway; Other Canadians See Benefits

MONTREAL, Nov. 27 (AP)—The International Joint Commission was told yesterday by the city attorney of St. Johns, Que., and two speakers representing St. Johns business interests, that the proposed Montreal-New York Waterway would be of great benefit to Canadian industry and agriculture along the projected route.

The speakers were Louis Regnier, president of the St. Johns Board of Trade; Stanislas Poulin, former president of the board, and Jacques Cartier, city attorney. They testified at the fifth and final hearing of a series being held by the commission to determine the merits of the waterway.

Mr. Regnier expressed the belief that the development would result in lower transportation costs, which in turn would stimulate industrial growth all along the waterway. "We would see all cities between Montreal and New York rise 100 per cent or more in population in 10 years," he said.

Reciprocal Trade Forecast

Mr. Poulin predicted the project would open the way for a much more etxensive trade between the United States and Canada and would virtually eliminate European competition in several products, particularly newsprint, which would go from Canada to the United States, and coal, which would be imported from the United States.

He said the waterway also would make it possible for Canadian lumber to compete with Pacific coast lumber in the New England states.

Mr. Cartier told the commission that, while the St. John's city government had taken no stand on the development of the waterway all the way from the St. Lawrence to the Hudson, it was strongly in favor of deepening the Richelieu river, which connects the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain.

"Economically Unsound"

"The value of this is so obvious," he said, "the people of St. Johns are asking themselves why it has not been done before."

Other speakers appearing before the commission included Paul A. Beique, representing the Montreal Chamber of Commerce; Frank P. Connolly, superintendent of the Napierville Junction railroad, which runs from Rouses Point, N. Y., to Montreal, and J. K. McNeillie, vice-president of the Napierville Junction line.

Mr. Beique declared his organization considered the Montreal-New York waterway "economically unsound." If it is to be considered as a "necessary part" of the St. Lawrence development, he said, the Chamber of Commerce would like to have the hearing adjourned to a later date. He then enumerated a list of questions on which his organization desired to be advised by the commission.

"The commission is here to get information, not to give it," he was told by Charles Stewart, chairman of the Canadian section of the commission.

Mr. Connolly and Mr. McNeillie cited figures which they said showed present transportation facilities along the route of the proposed waterway could carry four times as much as they now carry.

Waterway Advantages Urged at Plattsburg

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 27 (AP)—Representatives of business and agricultural interests around the northern end of Lake Champlain told the international joint commission on Nov. 25 they believed the proposed Montreal-New York waterway would greatly stimulate commerce in this area.

Many Millions Find New Cause for Thanks

By the Associated Press

America's millions—cheered by manifestations of better times—joined in a merry Thanksgiving celebration.

They thronged church services, crowded football stadia and gathered about festive boards.

For thousands, benefitted by pay increases, wage bonuses and stock dividends, the last Thursday in November was indeed a day of Thanksgiving.

The nation's transportation systems were taxed by the hundreds of thousands of persons who hastened to the family home and hearth by plane, bus and railroad.

The origin of Thanksgiving Day was commemorated in annual exercises at Plymouth Rock in Massachusetts.

Charitable organizations throughout the country provided holiday dinners for the needy. Typical of these was the feeding of 18,000 children in Cincinnati by the teachers and students of God's Bible School.

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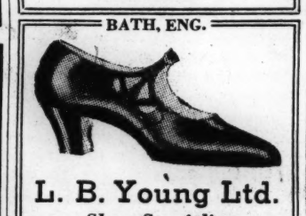
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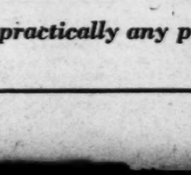
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Wonders of Research

Research Laboratories Start Designing Mechanism for Disintegration of Atom—Dinosaur Footprints in Connecticut Valley Picked Up and Carried Off

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Embarking on one of those novel journeys into the unknown, M. W. Smith, of Pittsburgh, Penna., manager of engineering for Westinghouse, declared yesterday that the Research Laboratories are installing equipment with which to work on a project of atomic disintegration, hoping to help solve the mystery surrounding the structure of atomic bits.

The project has begun to the extent that a separate buiding at the laboratories has been assigned for this venture in nuclear physics and new equipment to provide the highest possible controlled direct voltages for the work is in process of design.

Several months will elapse before the equipment will be installed, as it involves the building of mechanism the ability of which to withstand the high voltages sought is not yet completely established. Also, air pressures to be attained in certain of the units will be almost to the ultimate now deemed safe in such large vessels, and the degree of vacuums in long tubes which the research scientists will seek to attain is also something that must be determined by experiment.

Nearly every aspect of the program involves adventure. For example, it is known that the application of steady high voltages are required to provide information in the field of nuclear transmutation beyond that already revealed. For this new project Mr. Smith now has in process of design an electrostatic generator which will provide direct current potentials of 5,000,000 volts, in order to attain higher velocities necessary for quantitative studies in atomic bombardment. It is hoped that after studying the effects developed by the application of 5,000,000 volts, to go beyond that peak.

The generation of the extremely high voltage sought is the first step into the unknown. Very little is known about such direct current voltages, due to the fact that almost all previous research has been in the field of alternating current high voltage. The attaining of steady voltages of 5,000,000 and above will enable engineers to secure fundamental information in this relatively unexplored field. Apparatus contemplated involves a pear-shaped vessel 30 feet in diameter and 47 feet long built for air-pressures of 150 pounds per square inch.

Geological Record At Holyoke Carted Off

According to a fairy story, there once was a man who lost his shadow and spent years searching for it. Now comes news from Holyoke, Mass., that somebody stole some very valuable footprints formerly near the estate of George Pellisier, president of the local street railway company.

It seems Mr. Pellisier's home is not very far from where Ornithischian dinosaurs tramped across Connecticut river valley mud 150,000,000 years ago, leaving unusual footprints. Almost priceless in scientific value, researchists have come from all over the world to study the Holyoke prints. For a number of years they were described as belonging to monstrous birds, but now they are definitely known to have been made by bipedal, egg-laying reptiles of the dinosaur order.

This section of the city has been set off as more or less of a park for public entertainment and education; and last week, somebody stole those footprints—the best ones anyway. They carted off more than two tons of them, using pneumatic tools to peel off surface layers of the rock.

The city has lost its footprints; nevertheless, like the man who lost his shadow, it is going about its business as usual.

Pre-Glacial Trees Called Back for Planting

Ancient varieties of trees which grew in Connecticut before the Great Glacier swept down over the State, are once more to be planted there. Connecticut College will plant in a newly planned arboretum, the bald cypress (red bud, ginko tree, and the American holly as the nucleus of future collections.

Crop of Cranberries Increases 11,000 Barrels

Sauce for the turkey was much more abundant on Thanksgiving tables this year as the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics placed the crop of cranberries at 11,000 barrels above last year's. Out of 530,900 barrels, estimated as the total crop, 370,000 barrels were produced in Massachusetts.

Navy and Princeton Plan Undersea Exploration

Columbus settled the question about the shape of the earth several hundred years ago—or thought he did. However, Princeton University is out to find out more details, and the United States Navy is to assist by lending a submarine and crew to carry researchists to the Caribbean in December, to study unusual undersea processes taking place in the geological structure of the Lower Antilles. But rather than any re-investigation regarding the whole earth's surface, the Navy and Princeton are mainly interested in studying great depths existing in the area, believed similar to the Nares Deep, north of Puerto Rico.

Program Chief

Kenneth McDaniel of KPLC

KPLC Performs Civic Service At Lake Charles, La.

With Monitor Newscasters
Number Seventeen

LAKE CHARLES, La.—As the sole radio voice of this industrial city of 20,000 people in the sulphur region of Louisiana, Station KPLC embraces with ardor a score of community activities. It has aided civic and community groups, launched charity drives, fostered campaigns for the proper care and feeding of children, organized Christmas present campaigns for the needy and promoted city beautification schemes.

This fuller civic role contrasts sharply with the former position of Lake Charles regarding radio facilities. The city was, until early in 1935, served for two hours a day by a local studio connected to a radio station in Beaumont, Texas, the nearest large center. The connection was discontinued when KPLC began operation.

Outside Interests

Ownership of KPLC, despite its "bandwagon" role for Lake Charles, is invested in outside interests. The station was organized in 1935 through the enterprise of T. B. Lanford, L. M. Sepaugh, and R. M. Dean of Shreveport, La.

KPLC's program staff and studios are located in the Majestic Hotel in downtown Lake Charles. "Bill" Porter, station manager, Frank Carroll, advertising manager, Kenneth McDaniel, program director, and Eddie Wilkerson, salesman, are in charge of the affairs of KPLC. Mr. Wilkerson is also chief announcer. Sydney Ducote, one of the staff of announcers, gives the Trans-Radio news.

Radiocasting Plans

One month after the station's founding the management began radiocasting "The Monitor Views the News." This is heard Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, at 10 a. m. From the extent of listener response the management considers the Monitor news one of its outstanding features. The Monitor's commentary is read by Kenneth McDaniel, staff announcer.

The management of KPLC estimates the station's daylight range at about 75 miles, with a listening audience of 100,000. Its night range is 50 miles, with an audience of 75,000. The station operates on a frequency of 1500 kilocycles, with a power of 100 watts. Earl Moses is chief engineer.

The next article in this series appears Dec. 4.

Marble Trod by Plato Sent to Rollins College

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—Four tablets of marble taken from ground trod by Pericles, Plato, Demosthenes and St. Paul arrived from Greece today on the S. S. Exeter on their way to Rollins College at Winter Park, Fla.

A gift from the Greek people to the people of the United States, bestowed in a simple ceremony within the Parthenon last month, the stones will be laid in the Rollins College Path of Fame along with paving stones from other historic spots around the world. The stones were received here by the Near East foundation, which will present them to the college.

Huanchaca Seat of Mines

The seat of the chief silver mines of Bolivia is Huanchaca, with a population of 1100.

Paul—and Saladin—at Damascus

Former Persecutor of Christians Came There in the First Glow of New Faith—Saladin, Muhammadan Who Repelled the Crusaders, Tempered Conquest and Ruthless Devotion to Islam With Personal Merits

The Holy Land
Forty-ninth of 51 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DAMASCUS, Syria—Among the many distinguished men connected with Damascus, two stand out above all others—Paul, the Christian, and Saladin, the Moslem. Although little resembling one another, both were men of character, and both are considered saints by their admirers.

Paul is well-known to us. Damascus was the scene of his conversion to Christianity. But what of Sultan Saladin, who made Damascus his capital and gave it one of the most brilliant epochs in its history? His tomb is there, and I visited the simple casket kept in a modest room beside the magnificent mosque in which he daily worshiped. Few of the ambitious rulers of history have so humble a memorial. Yet this lack of ostentation is not inappropriate, for of all the world's conquerors, Saladin was perhaps the least concerned in personal display.

He ruled an empire that was almost equal in wealth and size to that of Alexander; but when, in the fullness of his power, he laid down his labors, his own purse was empty. He never coveted riches for their own sake, and for all his ruthlessness he could be generous to the poor. The clothes he wore would not have distinguished him from a simple workman; like most Muhammadans at that time, he abstemiously refrained from self-indulgence and ardently prayed five times each day, wherever he might be.

Kings for Grooms

Victorious in many wars, he made conquered kings serve as his grooms; yet, it was claimed that his palace was unlocked to the most unimportant suppliant. As he rode his horse from one battle, or one province, to another, he read the Koran. Though the world for centuries was to feel the effects of his ruthlessness, he was brave in combat, and a consummate strategist. In his own way, he also seems to have been a just administrator.

The first center of Islam's world dominion was Damascus, but later Baghdad was founded beside the Tigris, and became the foremost city of its time. That was the golden age of Islam and of Arab culture. Then Saracens were chief among the peoples, first in war and learning, first in poetry and manners. But golden ages fade. Baghdad declined and its rulers became puppets. Saladin made Damascus again the principal Moslem center.

He was not an Arab, but a Kurd; not a desert man as were the first world-famous Moslems, but the descendant of a wild tribe of tall, warlike mountaineers, still found in Turkish highlands. His family was in the service of a powerful Moslem ruler, also a Kurd—called Nureddin—who had won great fame by his frugality, austerity, and justice. Unlike most eastern sovereigns, Nureddin ruled with equity, abhorred favoritism, punished corruption with an implacable hand and was known as a champion of the weak, a restrainer of the mighty.

When Nureddin laid down the reins of power, Saladin seized them. With lightning strokes he consolidated and increased his power. He made his fame surpass even that of his former master, so that all faithful Moslems from Gibraltar to the Indus began to look to him for some bold attempt to free Jerusalem from the Christians.

Anti-Saladin Tax

Seventy-five years before Saladin became Sultan, the Crusaders had taken Jerusalem and Palestine, and established themselves along the whole eastern coast of the Mediterranean. They built castles on many a mountain top and at the vital crossroads, preyed on trade, threatened Egypt, and were a grave menace to the Arab world.

It was Saladin's objective to send them back to Europe or thrust them into the sea. And he succeeded. Strengthened by the support of all Islam, Saladin launched the crescent against the Crusaders. He stormed their castles, besieged their forts, and drove them from land after land. He turned the tide of history and inaugurated a movement of Asia toward Europe that gathered strength until it submerged a large part of the continent, and was not finally driven back till our own generation.

So great was his success that the Pope assessed an anti-Saladin tax upon all Christendom, and Europe's mightiest kings came out to meet Islam's Goliath.

Islam's Victory

What a strange, romantic turn the affairs of men had taken. Europe was very backward and needed countless reforms. She was barely out of the darkest period of the Dark Ages and had countenanced or fostered many sorts of egregious wrongs; yet her foremost rulers, leaving land and folk, went forth as adventurous boys to take or defend a remote city. They bowed their heads in beautiful cathedrals before admiring multitudes, reverently placed their hands on sword and Bible, and vowed to have no other care or aim than to serve in a holy war against infidel Moslems.

Across the seas and beyond the rivers, other somewhat darker men gathered in larger, simpler and somewhat lighter cathedrals called mosques, uttered their prayers, gave their vows and marched forth under Saladin to serve in a holy war against the infidel Christians. That was mankind's chief care.

These two hosts met beside the sea in Phoenicia and Philistia, in Galilee's fields and on Judea's heights to play an awful game of chivalry and destruction. Both sides observed exalted rules of combat at times, and each king tried to outdo his rival in magnanimity. It was a colossal spectacle, seventeen decades long, such as the ages never saw again. And 'twas Saladin who won the final victory.

He met the Christian armies above the Sea of Galilee and destroyed them, then marched against Jerusalem, which the Christians had held for years. He brought up his battering rams and arrayed his archers. Then he sent them into action and brought the first wall down. Saladin knew he had Jerusalem in his hand. On the morrow he would restore the Holy City.

But Saladin refrained from taking the usual savage revenge. Most captives were ransomed or set free. Only a few went into slavery and there was no massacre. Saladin became master, not only of the Holy City but of most of the Holy Land. Richard, who came to recapture it, went back home defeated. Moslems were again lords of middle Asia and concluded a truce with the Christians which has lasted, with many bloody interruptions, more than 700 years, even until today.

Moslem and Christian

While Saladin was a successful leader, it should not be overlooked that he led a campaign against Christendom. He supplanted the gross of Christianity with the star and crescent, a transition that threw a black cloud of oppression over the Holy Land, a cloud that was not dispelled until Allenby and his army drove the Turk from Palestine during the World War. The religion of Mahomet has through the centuries been able to hold many millions in a type of restraint, and has much else to be said in its favor; but beyond doubt it has also obstructed the progress of Christianity.

Moreover, the friction still exists. There are 209,000,000 or more Moslems in the world. Many of them seem to be among the more backward members of the human family. They well realize they must move forward, and are valiantly attempting it in many lands. They need Christian light and wisdom. But such help can be given only if Christians so imbue their own civilization with love, justice, and peace that it will serve Saracens as an example and inspiration.

Nothing less than a crusade like that of Paul will win the people of Saladin.

Japanese Author Drops Pen And Picks Up a Paint Brush

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—"I would like to see your paintings."

At these words the shy Japanese in the somber clothes was transformed. His face lighted up for the first time after an hour of discussion about abstract literary questions and he hurried out of the room to bring back his real treasures—a small folio of water colors and two oils on wood.

For Saneatsu Mushakoje—a leading literary of Japan and son of a prince—has turned back to painting after 40 years as a writer. After a seven-month tour of Europe he was visiting his former college companion, Ambassador Saito, in the embassy building here.

What had meant most to him during his travels?

Unexpectedly it was not the great writers of Europe whom he had met, but painting. Rembrandt's "Night Watch" had meant much. But the real "thrill"—the only equivalent the interpreter could find for his Japanese word—was to meet Pablo Picasso, the painter. They had not a word of vocabulary in common, but they understood each other, and Mr. Mushakoje left the studio an admirer of the modernistic Spaniard.

Until painting was mentioned it had been a very sedate interview, indeed. Seated in the western comfort of the Ambassador's private study, and hampered by the necessity of an interpreter, he had answered questions in tones as reserved and expressionless as his dark gray suit of western clothes.

Japanese literature today, he said, is reaching new heights under the influence of the modern school of French writers of the psychological novel—particularly Marcel Proust and André Guide. The psychological novel was born in Japan under the influence of Tolstoy and his Russian contemporaries, but the Russian influence in writing has been superveded by the French, which is paramount in Japanese literature as well as painting.

Mr. Mushakoje feels he has completed his own contribution to Japanese literature, having pioneered in developing the modern novel. He claims the younger group of writers is doing better work than his own contemporaries. So he turns his eyes toward painting. It was what he wanted to do when a young man. But his family was convinced he had writing talent and deflected his energies in that direction.

"I am just an amateur," he said as he displayed his first experiments with paint. Proudly he exhibited his two oils—one of buildings along the Arno in Florence, Italy, and the other a few pieces of fruit on a table. Both were done after the modern European style.

Then he presented a little collection of white rice paper sheets on which he had worked in the Japanese technique.

Bathing Suits and Steaks—? Business Men Want to Know

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—Future economic planning in the United States will center largely around an extensive survey of the consuming habits of the American people, now being made jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Home Economics.

More than 3000 interrogators have been going about approximately 200 selected communities in all parts of the country, knocking on every fourth door and asking such questions as: "How many bathing suits did your family buy last year?

"How many sirloin steaks did you buy in the last week?

"How many miles do you get per gallon of gasoline?

"How many cakes of soap did your family use last year?"

If the interrogator finds the family he has tackled is a fair subject for the federal "study of consumer purchases," he or she will ask the lady of the house detailed questions that take approximately two hours to answer.

When approximately 60,000 persons have answered the questions, a special staff of Government analysts will set to work to deduce from the replies salient facts about living standards in the United States and in different types of communities therein. The first results of the study will be announced next spring.

Urged by Business

The "consumption habit" survey was recommended by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce back in 1932 when attention was called to the need of business for a "new and comprehensive study of the costs of living of a representative number of people throughout the country."

The last study of this type was made in 1918-1919, a period of abnormal economic conditions and was somewhat limited in its usefulness in that it was confined to wage earners and clerical workers.

The new study was undertaken as a WPA project. Ninety per cent of those engaged in the survey were taken from the relief rolls.

The bureau of home economics is directing the field work in 18 small cities, 132 villages and 13 farm areas, while the Bureau of Labor statistics is in charge of studies being made in two metropolitan areas—New York and Chicago, 16 middle-sized cities and 10 small cities.

Families of all income groups are being covered in the investigation, ranging from those living on $1500 and less to those with incomes up to $10,000 a year.

Pianos and High Shoes Out

Although no conclusions have yet been drawn, those in charge are certain that notable changes will be shown in the consumption habits of the American people since 1919. Pianos and high shoes have decreased in numbers; automobiles have become almost a necessity, with the wage earner putting a greater proportion of his income into them than he suspects.

A multitude of things will be learned from the completed statistics. Business men, advertisers, economists and various government bureaus have expressed keen interest in the results. Among the thousand and one questions to be answered are these:

Do families of the same make-up and same income in the same-sized town in the North and South buy the same things, or do the northerners invest in more modern conveniences, as has been stated?

How do rural families differ from urban families in their spending habits?

At what income levels do families begin to buy such luxuries as radios and silk underwear?

Should the advertising of markdown sales be directed to persons of one income group, rather than another?

How do spending habits change when people move from the country to the city?

Is it true that the reading public is switching from books to magazines?

What are the outstanding hobbies of low-income groups and high income groups?

Do farmers' wives make use of beauty shops?

At what income levels do families substitute mechanical refrigeration for ice?

How many families spend all their income? How many are running into debt?

How many people on farms are underfed?

Over and above these questions are the deeper ones which the social planners for America's future will be aided in answering; chiefly, "What level of material income must Americans have so everybody will have enough to eat?

"If all incomes were raised to a certain level, what sort of things would people buy?"

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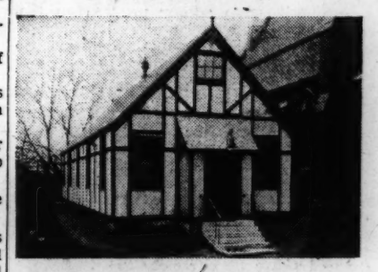

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Only a Gipsy Girl

By May Wynne

Pernillia Lee, known as Penny, a gipsy girl who lived in a London tenement house, met Aline Grant, a Guider, just as our story opened, and stayed to help her conduct her first English company meeting. This displeased her stepmother and she turned Penny out of her home. With Aline Grant's help, she went to work as a maid for Mrs. Evans on a farm in Kent, where there were two children—Tom, who was kind to her, and Marion, who treated her spitefully. Determined to win Marion's favor by doing her a good turn, when Penny danced on the village green and earned pennies from the onlookers, she put them aside to buy Marion a party frock. On her way home one afternoon, Penny passed a gipsy encampment on the meadow, and met several of her old acquaintances from the East End.

Chapter Six

"HULLO, Penny." It was Tom's morning greeting, but something in his tones made Penny look up quickly from her scrubbing.

"What's wrong?" she asked anxiously.

Tom thrust his hands into his pockets and squatted on the edge of the bakehouse oven.

"Dad's properly wild," he confided; "six of his ducks were taken last night. Amos says it was the gipsies who are down near Potton's fields for the strawberry picking. We mostly have trouble when they come for the fruiting, but they don't often start their games as early as this."

He paused, and Penny sat back on her heels watching him.

"There's more about it?" she hinted. Tom nodded.

"Dad's sure to be talking at breakfast," he replied. "It's a shame, but you'd better know. Amos says you were standing talking to the gips at dinner time yesterday. He saw you, and he says they all seemed to be friends of yours."

"So they are," replied Penny. "They come from Latimer Street, and I specs I know the whole bunch. Perhaps Amos saw me making them all a present of them ducks," she added with sudden spirit.

Good Advice

"Don't carry on like that, Penny," Tom urged. "Dad likes you, and he's a fair man. But it's natural he's a fair man. But it's naturay he's angry about the ducks—just ready, as they were for market. Don't you answer him back if he says anything, that's all."

Tom's tones were friendly, and the advice was good. Penny knew that and smiled.

"I'll take the tip," she said. "There shan't be any feathers flying at breakfast if I can help it."

But when breakfast time came, Penny found she needed all her self-control to keep silent. Mrs. Evans and Marion were talking as she came into the kitchen. Marion was quite excited.

"It's your own fault for having a gipsy servant," she was saying disrespectfully. "I could size Penny up the moment I saw her; that's why I have kept my drawers locked. She spoilt my frock, and she—"

Then she saw Penny and checked herself. But Penny had heard. For a moment she hesitated, feeling that she could not sit down to table with this family, but just then Farmer Evans appeared in the doorway behind her, and, mastering herself, she took her seat.

Farmer Evans did not mince matters. All through the meal he stormed on and on about gipsies and their ways till Marion began to laugh.

"You don't give Pernillia a chance to stand up for her relations, Dad," she said, meaningly.

Remembering a Promise

The farmer suddenly stared at Penny who had crimsoned to the roots of her hair.

"That reminds me," he said, "Amos saw you talking to the gipsies yesterday. You didn't mention ducks to them, eh Penny?"

Poor Penny! She would have liked to storm in self-defense, but Captain Aline and Miss Cosways were trusting her. Somehow she managed to answer quietly.

"No," she said, "I didn't mention ducks. Some of the people come from Latimer Street, and I was asking about a friend of mine and his little sister."

Farmer Evans met the straight glance and nodded. He was a just man and liked that quiet answer. All the same, he was in an angry mood.

"It would be best not to talk to them any more," he said briefly. "I don't trust gipsy honesty—though, of course, you're an exception. I'm not blaming you, Penny, I only want you to give me your word you've had no hand in this."

Penny gulped. It was cruel to talk to her so, and she longed, oh how she longed, to take Marion by the shoulders and shake her.

It was a long, dreary day. Mrs. Evans and Marion talked and talked about those ducks, and the bad ways of gipsies. Amos twitted her, and asked if her friends had invited her out to supper.

Amos was fair prey, and Penny told him what she thought of him. She felt better after that, and towards evening stole off to the village in the hope of seeing Rube. She was fortunate, too, for she met him quite close to the farm.

Rube's Troubles

At first he seemed a bit off-hand, but Penny's eager greetings and questioning about Dinah broke down the mysterious barrier.

"I've missed you awfully, Penny," he confessed, "things have all gone wrong since you left the street. Your old woman has had a proper down on me. But I mean to make a pot of money and get Dinah out of it all for good. I'd do anything to make Dinah happy, and she do fret cruel when she's in town."

"Maybe, when Marion gets to like me, the Missus will let Dinah come to the farm," said Penny hopefully.

But Rube shook his head.

"There's too much of the 'maybe' about it," he retorted. "I'd rather get Dinah away on my own. I'll find the money."

Penny went home sadly. Money! Money! If only it were not necessary to buy Marion a frock she could help Rube right away.

"He's getting desp'rate," she told herself, "and there's no knowing what a desp'rate person's going to do next."

She remembered those words, alas, only a few days later, when Tom came into the kitchen where she was working, his face white with anger.

"Your friends the gipsies have been at it again, Penny," he said, grimly, "and they've carried off my prize pigeons—the carriers I was so fond of."

Penny gave a cry of dismay. She knew and loved those pigeons which she and Tom had so often fed together. She knew what store Tom set by them—and she was conscious of the emphasis he had put on those words "your friends."

"O Tom!" she pleaded, "they can't have been as mean as all that. Why, the Allens and the Lees have pigeons of their own. They can't have taken yours."

"They have," said Tom. "I—I thought you might have heard about it before, seeing that Amos caught you talking to one of the gipsies yourself not far from the farm last evening."

It was almost an accusation and Penny trembled as she listened. This from Tom, Tom who was her friend! If he spoke this way to her what would Farmer Evans and Marion be saying!

Already she seemed to hear their voices telling her to go, telling her they couldn't have a gipsy on the farm.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Glimpses of Life in India and Ceylon

The Indian Buffalo (Upper Left) Is the Common Beast of Burden in That Country; Large Herds Are Also Maintained for Their Milk. In Ceylon the Elephant (Upper Right) Is Used Extensively for Moving Timber; Usually He Pushes It About With His Forehead or Carries It in His Trunk, but in This Case He Is Holding It Suspended by a Chain, the Ends of the Chain Being Tied With a Thick Rope Which He Holds in His Mouth. The Tibetian Peddler (Lower Left) Came Over the Himalayan Passes From Tibet With His Wares Before the Snow Fell. Going From Bungalow to Bungalow on the Plains of India, Seeking Custom, He Displayed His Goods—a Copper Kettle, Jade and China Bowls, Brass Bells, Etc. Notice His Peculiarly Shaped Fur Hat, Which Distinguishes the Tibetian From the Chinese. David in His Dooly (Lower Right) Is Having a Fine Ride. The Dooly Is a Modification of the Ancient Palanquin; It Is Used for Smaller European Children in Mountainous Parts of India, Especially in Kashmir

A Jackdaw's Antics

JACKY became a member of the family four and a half years ago when he fell out of the twiggy nest in the old ash tree. He was found lying underneath the tree, a small, ragged and dismayed jackdaw, obviously far more frightened than hurt; picked up and borne indoors. There he was fed with milk from a fountain-pen filler, and put in a box stuffed with cotton wool.

Jacky much appreciated these attentions, and after several strangled attempts to voice his thanks, thrust his towsled head under his wing and went to sleep. It goes without saying that Jacky—he named himself "Jack" and we added the diminutive—became the pet of the family. He was a very lovable little chap, very intelligent and very mischievous.

He had the freedom of the garden as well as of the house, but it never seemed to occur to the young jackdaw to go off and live by himself. He would probably have been content to accept all his food from his human friends, but they did not want him to become in any sense a captive. So he was encouraged by a judicious withholding of food, to go and forage on his own account.

A Morning Titbit

One titbit he could always count on, however, was a slice of bread and butter in the early morning. He knew to a nicety when the early cup of tea appeared on the scene, and perching on the bed rail, with head cocked and eyes twinkling with anticipation, eagerly awaited its arrival. Even when spring t passed into summer, and he elected to sleep out of doors under the thatched dome of the old summer house, the young jackdaw never failed to come for his bread and butter.

Often his hostess would tease him, pretending to be asleep, and then his indignation knew no bounds. Tapping on the window or the woodwork, he would flap his wings imperiously, and there would be no cessation of the tapping or the flapping until the food came in sight.

As Jacky grew in stature and intelligence, he became a veritable imp of mischief. Anything bright attracted his attention, and he took the keenest pleasure in whisking away small objects he found lying about. He would keep his friends continually playing an enforced game of hide-and-seek, and so bold and self-confident was he, that he not only took things away when they were not looking, but alighting on a shoulder, would calmly scramble down into a lap, thrust his beak into a pocket and withdraw anything he could discover there.

Hide and Seek

A silver pencil was his special delight, and if he could find it either in the pocket or on the desk, would seize it instantly, and holding it under his claw would squawk his delight. Fortunnately he confined his hiding activities to the house; otherwise he would have been forcibly restrained from indulging in his favorite pastime.

With the coming of winter, when worms and grubs and insects were locked away in the frost-bound earth, Jacky showed less and less inclination to go out of doors. Nor had his friends the heart to eject him. All his food was forthcoming in the kitchen, and his favorite "platter" was an old battered tin, which he apparently loved because of its brightness.

If he found the tin empty he would make a violent protest; there would be much squawking and a loud flapping of wings, followed by a frenzied hammering on the tin which considerably added to its dejected appearance. One day the lid was closed, not tightly, but so that the food was invisible. This at first offered a problem to the young bird. He thumped energetically on the lid, but that only closed it more firmly. Then he looked around appealingly, but finding no help forthcoming, proceeded to turn the tin on its side.

A little more hammering, this time on the edge of the lid, and the food was scattered—to Jacky's great joy, and the family's discomfort, for he could not clear it up very cleanly from a bricked floor.

Since the happy day, four and a half years ago, when the little bird was found under the old ash tree, his hostess has had to return to London. But Jacky never forgets his old friend. Whenever she goes down to the cottage he comes eagerly to greet her, perching on her shoulder and squawking his pleasure, harshly but in no uncertain tones.

He pays her special attention as long as she remains, and when the time comes for her to depart, he knows the sight of a suitcase as well as any dog. Alighting upon it, he will assume a posture of abject misery, from which not even his favorite titbits will arouse him; and when the time comes to say good-by, he looks at her very pleadingly.

Speaking About Sporrans

NO DOUBT you've all seen the sporran that is worn in front of a Scotsman's kilt, but I wonder how many of you know the history of this strange article of clothing, for that is what it is.

In reality it is a pouch or purse—the name actually meaning that—and it is a very necessary article because, since there are no pockets in a kilt, the wearer of the sporran keeps his money and other small possessions in it.

Before pockets, as we know them, were invented, people outside Scotland wore a kind of sporran, consisting of a small bag made of leather attached to the wrist by a strap, while those who lived in the Highlands made sporrans from the heads of animals, and it is from these that the Highlanders of today got their elaborate "pouches."

Incidentally, and you should look for this, each of the kilted regiments has its own particular type of sporran. The Seaforth Highlanders, for instance, have a white one with two black tassels, and the Camerons a black one with two white tassels, and so on.

Sporran or no sporran, however, it must have been very inconvenient in the old days without pockets. What did the boys of the time do with all the hundred and one things they carried about with them?

Among the New Books

As Betsy Knew Napoleon

WHEN Napoleon Bonaparte went to the island of St. Helena in 1815, Betsy was only 13, and for a time he stayed at her home, the Briars. There a friendship sprang up between the two, for Betsy was an excitable, madcap little person, and Napoleon seemed thoroughly to enjoy her mischievous ways. "Betsy's Napoleon," by Jeanette Eaton, is based on the story of Betsy Balcombe's friendship with "the little corporal" during the St. Helena period.

The story follows closely the girl's own memoirs, published in England in 1844. Miss Eaton's special interest is in biography for young people, based on thorough study of available records, followed by vigorous imaginative work to make the people and periods of which she writes come alive in her pages.

Certainly here is a new Napoleon, seen through the eyes of an emotional, fun-loving schoolgirl. "Don't you think," asked Betsy eagerly, "that perhaps he was tired of being an Emperor? He seems so happy here. Always so full of fun! He acts—well, just as I feel when lessons are over."

Such was Betsy's early impression, and although later she came to realize better his loneliness and sadness, she was too immature to grasp the issues involved. Her attitude was entirely personal.

Masha in the New World

READERS of "The Broken Song" will need no introduction to Masha Oblanoff, but will heartily welcome "All Things New," Sonia Daugherty's new story of the efforts of this sensitive and courageous Russian girl and her family and friends to adjust themselves to the strangeness and difficulties of life in the new world of America.

Masha's father had been a government official in Russia. In America, his first job was that of janitor; while his friend, Voronsky, a nephew of the Princess Droubetskoy, finds himself embarked on an unhappy effort to sell brushes from door to door. It is uphill work, but they find friendliness in unexpected quarters, and finally both escape to more congenial occupations. To Masha's mother and aunt, the change comes even more hardly for their hearts cling tenaciously to the old.

Scouts of New France

IN "Drums in the Forest" boys will find a dramatic story of high adventure and courage against a background which always seems to have an especial appeal—that of old Quebec and the strenuous doings of the coureurs-de-bois, those hardy frontier scouts of new France.

One of the most interesting features of this book is its understanding approach to the point of view of the Indian. The coureur-de-bois lived close to the Indian — where these were allies of his Government —and so words of wisdom on this subject come naturally from Nicholas Perrot.

Since the author has based his description of life along the St. Lawrence and in the West—harsh and cruel as it often was—on the accounts of those who lived during those stormy times, and knew Governor Frontenac and other historical characters of the story, there is authenticity and historical background to this fine tale of adventure.

Sportsmanship in Action

THERE is plenty of drama and action in "The Will to Win," by Stephen W. Meader, a collection of short stories dealing with sports and sportsmanship in various fields, including skating, tobogganing, high school football, track and baseball.

Fine ideals of sportsmanship and courage are evident in the stories, which come close to the interests and experience of a normal, sports-loving boy.

In one respect, however, the author has been unfortunate—in his choice of a title. "The will to win" does not call forth the highest kind of sportsmanship, but rather "playing the game."

It is not mere determination that is needed either in sports or in life, but a willingness to play hard according to the rules and then abide by the issue. Because "the will to win" has been overemphasized in American sport, it seems a pity that Mr. Meader chose this title.

Outdoors in Britain

"NATURE IN BRITAIN," is a small, compact volume, beautifully and profusely illustrated with photographs, an attractive, yet authoritative presentation of its subject. In it, the nature world of Britain has been divided into 10 sections each of which is dealt with by a naturalist who is an authority in that field. These contributors are: Frances Pitt, Seton Gordon, E. G. Boulenger, C. L. Bushby, R. St. Barbe Baker and Robert Gathorne-Hardy.

Of the wealth of bird life in Britain Seton Gordon writes. "If a bird-lover from a foreign country wrote to me expressing a desire to see and study the birds of the British Isles, I should first take him to a British garden—an English garden would be best, for in Scotland he would not hear the nightingale. In an old-fashioned English garden, large and wild, he might spend many happy days, and even weeks, listening to bird song the like of which he could hear nowhere else in Europe, nor, indeed, in the world."

And in his introduction, Henry Williamson exclaims, "How glad I was to observe my seven-year-old son reading Mr. Gordon's chapter, his eyes alight with excitement!" These two quotations will give nature lovers some idea of the pleasure in store for them in this book.

Mystery for Younger Readers

ANNIE MAY, a 10-year-old, is the heroine of "The Door Under the Eaves," by Anne M. Halladay. This book is clearly intended for rather younger readers.

It might seem, at first sight, that Annie May's high expectations at the discovery of this secret door in her closet are likely to go unrewarded. But results prove otherwise, and Miss Halladay has unfolded a really exciting and yet realistic mystery story for the 8-12-year-old group.

The plot is laid in Michigan during the Spanish-American War, and the daily doings and surroundings of Annie May and her friend Free are described vividly and in detail. Annie May herself is a delightful little person, full of imagination and vigor, yet sympathetic and warm-hearted.

A. B. D.

Traveling for Fun

"I THINK the whole point of a journey ought to be the fun of it!" So writes Lady Baden-Powell in her book "Travelogues," and it is the finding of this fun everywhere that makes her traveling experiences such good reading.

"Guide Links," just published, is a companion volume to "Travelogues," which Lady Baden-Powell wrote after her world tour last year. In the new book she tells in the happy, conversational way which makes her books so readable, of another famous trek round the world with the Chief Scout and their two daughter-secretaries, Heather and Betty, and of the numbers of rallies and enthusiastic meetings they had with Scouts and Guides in the different countries they visited.

With this book in our hands we can travel too. We can cross the seas, and enter ports, and talk with many people, and visit all kinds of curious towns and stretches of wild country. "We all have the opportunity of seeing wider than our own horizon," she writes, "of not having our good will bounded by any national frontier, but of showing a new friendliness of mind toward our fellow humans of other nations." It is this broad view, this attitude of good will toward all men, that makes the Chief Guide such a delightful traveling companion.

It is easy to be bright when things go well, but the Chief Guide smiles no matter what happens. And smiles are infectious. It was in pouring rain and a howling wind that the guides marched past the grandstand in Malta, but they all had large grins on their faces, she tells us in "Travelogues." It was in a pool of muddy water that the Polish Guide stood in barefeet to cook the camp's dinner after a day of drenching rain, but she smiled all the time.

Betsy's Napoleon, by Jeanette Eaton. Illustrated by Pierre Brissaud. New York: Morrow. $2.50.

All Things New, by Sonia Daugherty. Illustrated by James Daugherty. New York: Nelson & Sons, $1.75.

Drums in the Forest, by Allan Dwight. New York: Macmillan. $1.75.

The Will to Win, by Stephen W. Meader. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.

Nature in Britain, An Illustrated Survey. New York: Scribner. $2.50.

The Door Under the Eaves, by Anne M. Halladay. New York and London: Harper & Bros. $1.75.

Guide Links, by Lady Baden-Powell. London: C. Arthur Pearson. 5s.

Stratford-on-Avon

Those burghers proud, and dames of Stratford Town—
Important ones of old who oft were seen—
These do the centuries overwhelm and drown
As if they had not been.

But that sweet fancy of a poet's hour—
That Rosalind, made wholly out of thought,
Romeo, Falstaff, Hamlet—have the power
To walk these streets unsought.

Unsought? The world is seeking for them here
Seeking and finding with what deep delight—
Most real inhabitants, best known and dear
Walking so clear to sight.

CAROLINE DALE SNEDEKER

From the Old Curiosity Shop

IT WASN'T long after the invention of the "steam wagon" that horseless carriages driven by gasoline engines began to appear simultaneously in France, Germany and the United States.

One of the early inventors to connect an internal combustion engine to a wagon was Dr. Karl Benz, who attained his fame largely through development of a two-stroke engine and manufacturing facilities to build them on a large scale. This was his particular contribution to the development of the modern motorcar. It was a light, high-speed engine. Later on, as he pioneered in the business of making automobiles, he developed the differential, special electrical battery ignition system and the surface carburetor.

Though it was in 1885 that he drove the first motor-propelled vehicle in Germany through the narrow lanes of Mannheim, the honor of making the first long journey went to Frau Benz. She was the first woman driver. One morning early she packed aboard her two young sons, aged 15 and 13, spun the crank and whisked 180 kilometers from Mannheim to Pforzheim.

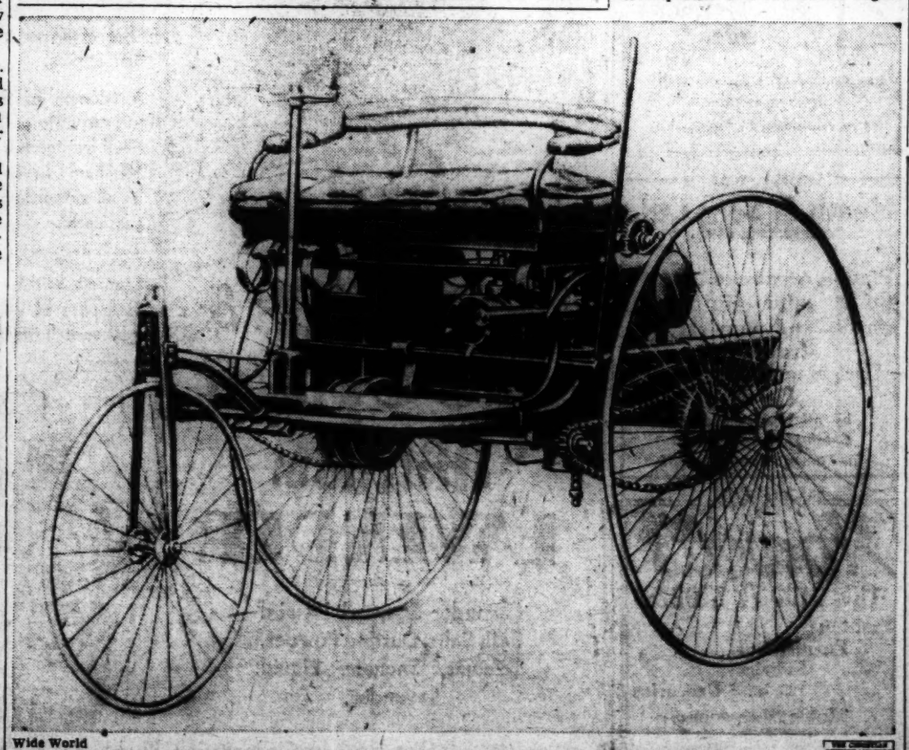
Merrily the little three-wheeled, oversize tricycle skipped from tollgate to tollgate. In those days many roads were privately owned and one had to pay to use them. There were minor breakdowns en route, but Frau Benz was equal to them all, telegraphing Papa Benz from Pforzheim, "Arrived safely, don't worry."

The next year, after Karl Benz had patented "a ready and practical automobile for the use of a number of persons," Herr Gottlieb Daimler brought out his new motorcycle and a steam-driven four seated automobile. Two years later the Benz vehicle was awarded the great Gold Medal of the Munich Trade and Industry Fair.

Yet as late as 1889, despite the interest his horseless carriages excited among engineering friends and the public at large when exhibited at fairs, Benz wrote in his memoirs, "Ever great success, but not a single purchase in my native land." A few vehicles had been sold in France.

In 1933, motorists came to Mannheim from all over Europe to unveil a monument to Dr. Benz as an "outstanding pioneer in modern automobiling." Many drove there in Benz automobiles, ranging all the way from the very earliest to the modern Stromlinie, or streamlined product.

HERBERT B. NICHOLS



Wide World

In This Crude Three-Wheel Motor Vehicle—the Forerunner of the Modern Streamlined Automobile—Karl Benz Drove Through the Streets of Munich, Germany, 50 Years Ago

Answer to Nautical Puzzle

1. Mast. 2. Bowsprit. 3. Jib. 4. Halyard. 5. Keel. 6. Bow. 7. Beam. 8. Boom. 9. Rudder. 10. Spar. 11. Forecastle.

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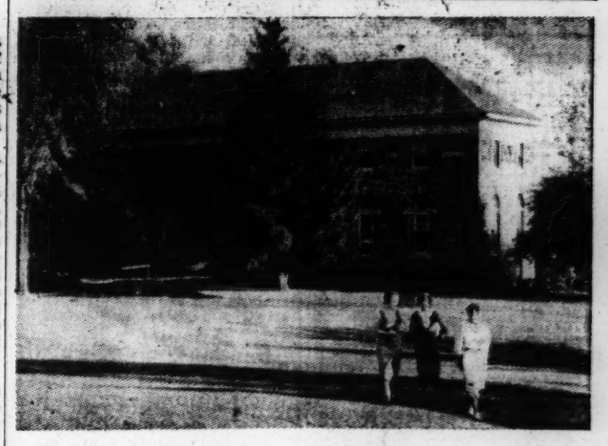

a precious heritage

More valuable than the learning culled from books is participation in the life of a good school.

Long after school days have ended, enriching memories will endure—of long shadows slanting over greensward, changeful skies emphasizing the blessing of ivy-clad buildings, contacts with fellow students and instructors, the subdued roar of a dining hall at meal time, the hush of chapel, the gayety of sports days, the intimate beauty of friendships—the thousand and one things that flow to the individual from the vital stream of student life.

Whatever your school requirement—for yourself or for your children—there is guidance in the School advertising appearing Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

'Dipping through the Tropics by the palm-green shores'

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Romance of Cinnamon

A Tale of Arabs and Caravans and Sailors Bold

By Martha Wirt Davis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS THE dawn came up over the harbor, one morning more than four hundred years ago, a little boat raised sail and set out from the coast of Portugal to solve a strange and exciting mystery.

Not many months before, Vasco da Gama had returned from his exploratory trip around the tip end of Africa with proof that India and the islands of the East Indies could be reached by water as well as by the long, difficult overland route through the deserts of Egypt and Arabia. This knowledge had kindled hopes and stirred up dreams in the hearts of the more adventurous Portuguese sailors — dreams of valuable silks, gold, jewels and—cinnamon.

Yes, it was cinnamon, a spice you buy so nonchalantly at the store for a few cents a can, that these sailors were most interested in. Cinnamon had been known and used as a food flavoring and as an ingredient in perfumes for almost 4000 years. Yet it was a mystery.

Origin in Antiquity

The Chinese Emperor Shên Nung, who lived about 2700 B. C., mentioned cinnamon in his herb book, and it was well known in Egypt as early as 1600 B. C. The Greeks and Romans obtained it from Arab traders, yet no cinnamon trees were ever found in Arabia. This gave rise to many fabulous myths as to where and how it grew.

The wily Arabs, however, knew all the time where cinnamon grew, but purposely shrouded their activities in mystery. They obtained the valuable spice from the natives in India, Ceylon and perhaps even China, and transported it by caravan and boat to Greece and Rome. During the reign of Augustus, Roman merchants invested about 403,000 pounds annually in cinnamon, figuring on 100 per cent profit. At one time cinnamon sold for $25 a pound and was one of the most valuable articles of commerce being exported from Asia.

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It was no wonder, then, that these sailors setting out from Portugal entertained exciting dreams and hopes. If it were possible to reach India by water, perhaps they could solve the age-old secret. For weeks the little boat was beset by pounding storms and monotonous calms. Some of the sailors wished to turn back, but others continued to believe that certain success and fortune lay just beyond the horizon.

Wafted on the Breeze

Then one day, an off-shore breeze wafted a subtle, spicy odor toward the ship. The sailors sniffed, then sniffed again. Cinnamon! It was unmistakably cinnamon.

As the air grew heavier and heavier with the scent, the vague outlines of land appeared on the horizon—the outlines of Ceylon, that island off the tip of India.

The Portuguese sailors found great forests of cinnamon trees growing wild on the island, some of them reaching a height of 40 feet, others kept cut by the natives to about 15 feet. They were amazed at the beautiful scarlet foliage which gradually changed to a dark glossy green as the season advanced, the pale yellow blossoms and the acorn-shaped fruit.

They built a fort on the present site of Colombo to protect themselves against the Arabs who opposed their landing, and shortly afterward made a treaty with the Kind of Kandy, the most powerful native chieftain on the island. They agreed to assist him and his successors in maintaining his position as leader in return for 124,000 pounds of cinnamon annually.

Dutch Traders Arrive

Soon more Portuguese ships came to Ceylon to fill their holds with cinnamon, and still more, until the sailors who dared the Cape of Good Hope controlled the lucrative spice trade in all Europe.

But after nearly a century Dutch trading ships began to appear on the Indian ocean and Dutch traders began to land on Ceylon. They visited the incumbent Kind of Kandy, bearing gifts and promises and this chieftain, wearied of the Portuguese, agreed to sell to the Dutch East India Company all the cinnamon he could collect in his kingdom. The Portuguese refused to abide by this ruling and after a long contest a treaty of peace was signed whereby both nations were to share the cinnamon crop equally. The treaty was not in effect very long, however, and in 1658 the Portuguese were expelled from the island.

The Dutch in attempting to hold a monopoly on the trade made strenuous efforts to cultivate the cinnamon tree and to restrict its growth to Ceylon, although the spice had been discovered on neighboring islands and also on the mainland. But the strict laws regarding cultivation and cutting so retarded planting and harvesting that the annual yield rapidly dropped to almost nothing. The native who did all the work in the forests preferred to use the cut cinnamon for fuel rather than abide by the Dutch edicts. Finally in 1796 the English captured Ceylon and put an end to the cinnamon abuses. Since then the tree has been freely and extensively cultivated not only in Ceylon but along the Malabar coast and in other sections of Asia.

Although four hundred years have elapsed since the groves of Ceylon were first discovered by white men, the manner of harvesting cinnamon is much the same. The whole tree contains the flavor of cinnamon and every part—roots, leaves, bark, fruit—is turned to some purpose. The cinnamon used as a food flavoring comes from the bark, the quality of which varies with its position on the tree and the locality in which the tree is growing. Some bark is poor and woody. Some is so hard that it cannot be cut with an ordinary steel knife. The best quality is thin and brittle and comes from the middle of the branch or stalk.

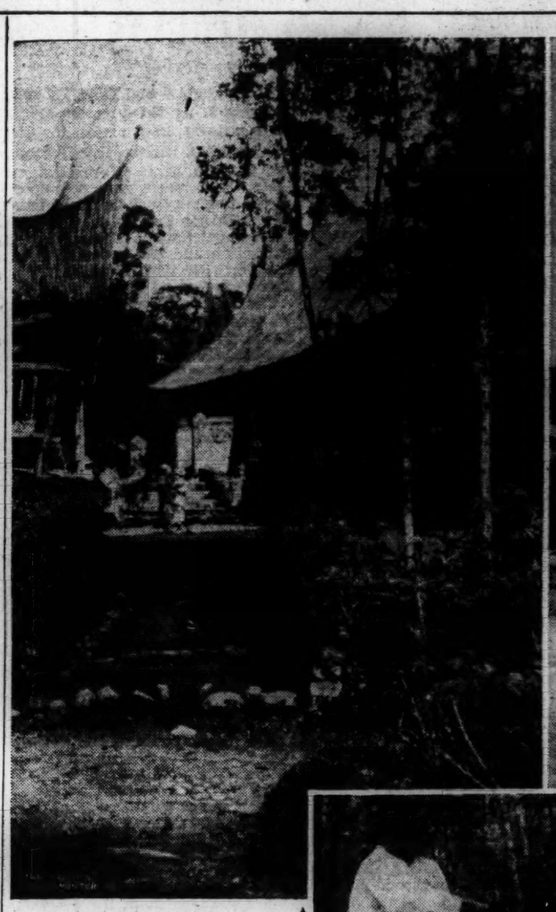
Two Harvests

Two harvests are gathered every year, one in April and one in November. An expert first goes through the groves to test the branches and mark those suitable for cutting—usually the three-year growth. Then the native workers swarm in and make quick work of chopping the stalks, tying them in bundles and carrying them to the peeling shed.

Here the leaves and small twigs are stripped off and the outside pellicle of bark scraped away. Then the branches are deftly ripped lengthwise and the bark loosened until it can be peeled off. Testing and sorting the bark is done by chewing or tasting samples—a very disagreeable job. A taster can only last at this occupation for two or three days at a time. Because cinnamon is very sensitive to moisture and deteriorates rapidly, great care is taken in packing and transporting it.

Oil of cinnamon is a distillation of the oil in the bark, roots and flowers. In ancient times the candles in the royal palaces of native kings were made of oil of cinnamon. Now it is largely used in perfumes. However, there is very little oil of cinnamon manufactured today, for oil of cassia is generally used instead. While the true cassia is a leguminous plant whose leaves are one of the chief sources of senna, "cassia bark" and "oil of cassia" are terms that are applied to an entirely different tree belonging to the laurel family, which resembles cinnamon both in appearance and odor.

(This is the first of four romantic tales of our common kitchen spices. The second will appear in the near future.)



Upper Right, by Ewing Galloway. Others, Courtesy of American Spice Trade Association.

Glimpses of Southern Lands Where Cinnamon and Other Spices Are Grown. Left—Native Village in the Dutch East Indies, Showing Cassia Trees Growing Near the Houses. These Trees Have a Mottled, Silvery Bark and Highly Enameled, Bright Green Leaves. Right—Palm-Fringed Shore Near Colombo, Ceylon. For Centuries Ceylon Has Produced the Finest of Cinnamon. Below—Peeling the Bark From a Cassia Tree, Near Padang, Sumatra. Cassia Is Akin to True Cinnamon in Flavor and Appearance but Stronger in Taste. Because It Is Less Costly It Is Frequently Substituted for Cinnamon

Along a French Country Road

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Barbizon, France

IT HAS often been said that we gain from life only what we put into it. So it is with home. Such was the lesson taught me by a little French girl whom I met by chance a few days ago on a country road. The incident, trivial though it may seem, has remained with me ever since.

One evening, returning from a walk, I heard a sound of singing ahead of me, and, at the bend of the road, I caught up with two little girls coming back from school. As they trudged along, they sang one of those lilting old airs of bygone days, with a jolly refrain, which all French children know by heart. I watched them a moment, then, falling into step with them, I remarked:

"Good evening, *mes enfants*. Tell me, why are you singing so gaily? Have you had good marks at school?"

* * *

The eldest little girl, who had two long pigtails and large blue eyes, stared at me solemnly a moment as as if in doubt whether or not I was speaking seriously. Then she answered shyly, but with the emphasis of conviction:

"We sing because we are going home."

And after having gratified me with another long look, she added in the evident desire of making the matter quite clear to me:

"We are going home to help Mother."

Then as if suddenly frightened at her own audacity in thus confiding in an utter stranger, she said hastily:

"Good-by, madame, we must hurry or we'll be late."

Both children scampered away, still singing, down a side lane.

* * *

Resuming my walk, I thought over the little incident and repeated to myself the child's answer.

"We sing because we are going home."

Does the thought of home and all that it implies of love, protection, and also of opportunity to share and serve awaken in us the same joyful response as in these village children? Are not some of us sometimes burdened by the thought of home and of the many responsibilities it would seem to impose upon us? And even in certain cases do not the tender care and affectionate solicitude awaiting us there, or the necessary discipline home may exact of us, appear irksome instead of joyful, and cause us to sigh impatiently instead of singing?

But what was the secret of the happy anticipation the idea of returning home provoked in the hearts of these children? "We help Mother." Thus their delight was in great part caused by the hope of service, of the possibility of aiding their mother in her daily tasks, the harmonious accomplishment of of which doubtless contributed in a large measure to making their home, humble as it may be, the happy one it undoubtedly is.

MARC LOGE

Christmas Kitchengrams

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GIFT of goodies from your kitchen may be just a tiny remembrance to take the place of the customary greeting card, or it may be more pretentious, for that friend who "has everything." But however small or however large it is, it has the personal touch which makes it seem particularly choice.

Fruit and Nut Confections

Fruit and nut confections, which for the most part require no cooking and can be made very quickly, are an excellent choice for the Christmas box.

* * *

Dates stuffed with a mixture of marshmallow cream and coconut and rolled in chopped coconut.

* * *

Dates stuffed with chopped raisins blended with peanut butter, rolled in a mixture of cocoa and sugar.

* * *

Prunes soaked in cold water and steamed until tender, stuffed with a mixture of chopped raisins and ginger, and rolled in sugar and grated orange peel.

* * *

Fruit cake bars. Raisins, figs, dates, nuts in equal proportions, mixed with chocolate fondant, flavored with ground cinnamon and cloves, cut in strips, and dipped in melted coating chocolate.

* * *

Apricotines. Soak dried apricots in cold water and cook until tender but not mushy. Then cook in syrup of equal parts sugar and juice from the apricots until the syrup is all absorbed. Drain on wire rack, roll over a blanched almond and roll in granulated sugar. Leave in a warm place to dry; then roll in sugar again.

Any of the fruits may be dipped in chocolate instead of rolled in sugar.

Preserved Stuffed Oranges

Stuffed preserved oranges are novel and attractive and are sure to be appreciated by the hostess who is looking for something out of the ordinary. They are used, cut in slices, in salads and desserts.

Select rather small, firm, seedless oranges. Cover with cold water, bring to the boiling point and boil for 30 minutes. Drain, cover with fresh cold water and cook until the skins are very tender. Drain and cool. Make a hole from stem to blossom end with an apple corer or small cylindrical cutter and another at right angles to the first, crosswise of the orange. Stuff with candied cherries and seeded raisins. Prepare a syrup by bringing equal parts of sugar and water to the boiling point. Put the oranges into the syrup and boil until it registers 220° on a sugar thermometer, or until it has become slightly thickened. Cool in the syrup and let stand over night. Remove oranges, add to the syrup one fourth as much water as was originally used, bring to boiling point, put in oranges and again cook to 220°. Pack oranges in jars, fill with syrup and seal.

(Mrs.) E. R.

Tea Gowns and Coats From London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

WITH the beginning of winter, tea gowns and tea coats have become increasingly popular. This season shows them in styles that are more tailored and trimmer in cut. Between dinner gown and tea gown the border line is now of the narrowest. Both may be made of identical material and cut on similar lines. Sleeves show great variety, each house adopting more or less its own individual style.

The black velvet teagown in the accompanying illustration has flowing sleeves modeled on a straight cuff underneath, while the upper part of the sleeve fits closely to the arm. The bodice is a simple cross-over style, held at the waist by a straight band and a bunch of mother-of-pearl and green flowers. The medieval touch given by a square neck, is popular at the moment. This is shown in the thumbnail sketch on the left which depicts a gown of mulberry velvet with sleeves lined with aquamarine satin. A bunch of blue hyacinths is tucked into the belt.

* * *

Pleated chiffon is generally chosen for the gown that tends toward either Grecian or Egyptian styles. Some dresses are pleated from head to foot, and with these, bishop sleeves are often seen, and gold or silver leather belts. Schiaparelli has the bottom of her skirts finished with bands of gold pleated in with the chiffon. Satin and chiffon combine happily in a blue-green satin dress with long scarf sleeves (thumbnail sketch on right) of accordion chiffon which reach to the ground. Crushed velvet, which has the effect of being finely pleated, makes a good combination with pleated chiffon.

* * *

A pretty model for a bedroom wrap is made of satin with fan-shaped accordion-pleated sleeves, which fall over the shoulders cape fashion. For the tailored wrap there are bold striped silks in such combinations as apple green, yellow and black. Long, tailored dressing gowns have pajama suits to match. A deep green-blue has a top coat faced with coral pink, while the under coat is short and belted and has cutaway fronts.

A new velvet has sprays of flowers woven into the material in a way which recalls the old Persian damasks. Very pretty is a green velvet with flowers in soft shades of pink and yellow. This patterned velvet is most suitable for little coats and evening wraps. Blistered, crushed and "tubed" materials all have individual charm. For cosy wraps a delightful fabric is silk, backed with shetland wool, the wool and the silk being held together by stitching that forms a pattern not unlike the old style quilting. The newest material to be treated in this way is spotted taffeta.

NORA CORBETT

Drawn by Corbett, London

Center—Black Velvet Tea Gown. Top Left—Shetland-Backed Taffeta Coat. Center Left—Mulberry Velvet Gown With Sleeves Lined With Aquamarine Satin. A Bunch of Blue Hyacinths Tucked in the Belt. Right—Tea Gown of Blue-Green Satin With Accordion Chiffon Sleeves and Yellow Flowers. Corners—Informal Shoes and a Grecian Head Band

Double-Purpose Jewelry

The most fascinating aspect of jewelry today is that, in many instances, real jewelry leads a double life. Pearls have always been classic. They never go out of fashion. This year, however, they are very smart with every type of costume. They are even coupled with tweeds and sweaters as Mr. Hyde and appear in the ballroom as Dr. Jekyll.

Since good jewelry leads a double life, the women who can afford only a few jewels can get a great deal of wear out of a beautiful bracelet and clip-brooch. Designers have performed miracles of ingenuity in combining several pieces into a single piece that can be worn separately or together: flexible gold bracelets with jeweled clasps fashioned from two clips; brooches formed of one to two clips; necklaces which come apart to make shorter strands and bracelets.

Needlework as an Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

WITH an eye to the future position of American needlework, society women, business women, artists and, indeed, women from all walks of life, are threading their needles for the purpose of establishing needlepoint and crewel embroidery, where it belongs, among the fine arts.

Yards of canvas and other materials are being covered with designs worked in woolen threads of every hue, some of which are copies of masterpieces and others of which are original. Particularly interesting are those creative designs in which women record their personal interests in embroidered pictures, and in many instances the quality of these achievements is so good that they deserve to become heirlooms for posterity to enjoy and treasure. Humor and satire are sometimes the mediums through which the passing show is revealed to us; sentiment softens other representations.

The list of women in New York who are devoted to embroidery is longer than the uninitiated would imagine possible and includes names of distinction in the social and art world. The enthusiasm sprang up half a dozen years ago and received impetus in 1932, when what is believed to have been the first needlework show of similar scope was held at the Vernay Galleries in New York. This exhibition received prestige from the fact that the work was judged by Mrs. Ellen Dunlap Hopkins, director of the School of Applied Design for Women, and by Mrs. Georgiana Brown Harbeson, foremost exponent of the art of embroidery in this country; and it proved a forerunner of subsequent exhibitions which have become national in character.

The first one to be held this season opened in Chicago on Nov. 17, under the direction of Mrs. Harry L. Sheason, president of the Needlework and Textile Guild of the Art Institute of Chicago. Embroiderers from all over the country were invited to enter exhibits. Boston, New York and Philadelphia are also organizing exhibitions and there is evidence that American women are contributing valuably to the revival of this ancient craft by the freshness of their approach and their technical expertness. They hope to raise the standards of needlework embroidery to a high position in the world of art.

As a Protection

If one of the long pieces of glass, used to protect painted doors where they are pushed open, is placed directly above a washbowl, it keeps wallpaper from tearing and being discolored by water.

(Mr.) H. G., Ohio

Overconscious of Clothes?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHEN I am once dressed and ready to go anywhere, I forget what I have on," said a young girl. "I do not worry about the color or style, the cost or becomingness. If I have done my very best to have my clothes appropriate to the occasion, well fitting and pretty, then I refuse to worry any more about them."

"But some people have such lovely things that they make mine look plain and shabby," sighed her friend. "When I see someone beautifully dressed I feel every wrinkle in my own outfit, whether it is there or not, and, even if I had felt all right before, I am sure I am all wrong compared to girls who can afford to dress better."

"Well, thanks to my mother I can enjoy other people's clothes, but forget my own," said the first speaker. "As a child I was very sensitive and shy about my clothes and my appearance, but mother told me day after day, over and over, to enjoy other people and forget myself. She taught me how little people think about one's particular self except in a general way. She said there was no excuse for a girl not looking clean, neat and attractive, and if she had those three assets she need not worry about the cost of a specific skirt or blouse, for her general appearance would be correct and pleasing."

One mother always praised her little girl when she was ready to go out, but her praise was given with such discrimination that it was good training in itself.

"You look so nice, my dear," she would say to the smiling child. "Everything you are wearing is just right, for it is clean and whole, comfortable and pretty. The green hair ribbon looks well with your pink and green dress and you were wise to wear green socks. Now you won't have to think of your clothes at all and you can have a lovely afternoon."

If mothers would take pains to help their little girls forget their clothes and their appearance by praising their good points, and stressing the importance of character rather than money values, it would free many children from haunting and limiting doubts and give them the delightful unselfconsciousness that always is an asset to youth or adult.

To Shorten Necklaces

When shortening necklaces dr... glue on the well-tied knot b... cutting the ends short.

(Mrs.) L. E. T., Calif...

GARDENING

Bright Geraniums for Winter Windows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT more cheerful sight can there be in the gray chill of early winter, and the long, snow-lined days, when the sun sets early, than red geraniums flowering in the windows? To be able to enjoy and share this glory of color when it is most needed and appreciated will take thought and planning, but no very scientific effort.

First of all, in our desire for the beautiful flowers, one must remember that the geranium has its limitations. It cannot blossom the year round, as we sometimes seem to expect it to do. It will flower with its inexpressible brilliance in either season, summer or winter; but the time depends wholly upon when its cycle begins. Six months from the beginning of its cycle the geranium will begin to blossom. In other words, slips cut from the big plants in midsummer will blossom in early autumn and winter. Slips cut in the fall or early winter will blossom in the summer.

Slipping

The ideal geranium slip is a four-inch piece of firm new growth. In making it, study the stem to be cut. It should not be sappy and limp, nor hard and woody. The best geranium slip will snap when you bend it over, and will hang by a few fibers with a firm hold on the parent stem.

Cut the end of this slip sharply, and with a slant at the point just below one of the points of growth found at regular intervals along the stem. There should be at least two of these definitely marked points of growth on a slip three inches long. Remove all lower leaves and wings on the stem before inserting it in the ground. They are best started by planting them half their depth in pots, or in a box of light sandy soil in a protected corner of the garden. They should be well rooted in about six weeks and ready to be placed in pots for home decoration.

The chief things to watch for in new cuttings are the young buds which are very apt to appear on the slips. If these are pinched off, thus allowing the whole strength of the plant to go into its rooting energy, the blossoming will be much more luxuriant than if the buds are allowed to mature.

Sun, Soil and Water

Indoors and out, geraniums of all ... need five hours of sunlight, ... of course can only be possible ...iving them the fullest possible ...hern exposure.

The best soil for them is a firm ...ey loam, fertile but not too rich. A loose, heavily manured soil will result in a straggling growth, among geraniums, and not the strong, stocky, short-jointed plants which produce the finest flowers.

Contrary to many opinions, geraniums do not need constant watering. It is well to withold water from them until the surface of the pot soil is dry. As the winter wears on, and artificial heat absorbs qualities of nourishment which the plants need, they may be given a little watery, weak liquid manure, once a week.

The rules for soil and moisture are the same for the established plants as the slips; but their position in the house must be different.

Rest Periods

Geraniums which have blossomed in the garden beds or in flower boxes all summer need a rest when fall comes. A furnace cellar is an ideal spot in which they may spend the winter. Do not change the plants to larger receptacles, however. Geraniums should always be kept securely pot bound. If they are planted in pots too large for them, they will expand their energies in straggling foliage and roots, rather than in their blossoms.

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It was no wonder, then, that these sailors setting out from Portugal entertained exciting dreams and hopes. If it were possible to reach India by water, perhaps they could solve the age-old secret. For weeks the little boat was beset by pounding storms and monotonous calms. Some of the sailors wished to turn back, but others continued to believe that certain success and fortune lay just beyond the horizon.

Wafted on the Breeze

Then one day, an off-shore breeze wafted a subtle, spicy odor toward the ship. The sailors sniffed, then sniffed again. Cinnamon! It was unmistakably cinnamon.

As the air grew heavier and heavier with the scent, the vague outlines of land appeared on the horizon—the outlines of Ceylon, that island off the tip of India.

The Portuguese sailors found great forests of cinnamon trees growing wild on the island, some of them reaching a height of 40 feet, others kept cut by the natives to about 15 feet. They were amazed at the beautiful scarlet foliage which gradually changed to a dark glossy green as the season advanced, the pale yellow blossoms and the acorn-shaped fruit.

They built a fort on the present site of Colombo to protect themselves against the Arabs who opposed their landing, and shortly afterward made a treaty with the Kind of Kandy, the most powerful native chieftain on the island. They agreed to assist him and his successors in maintaining his position as leader in return for 124,000 pounds of cinnamon annually.

Dutch Traders Arrive

Soon more Portuguese ships came to Ceylon to fill their holds with cinnamon, and still more, until the sailors who dared the Cape of Good Hope controlled the lucrative spice trade in all Europe.

But after nearly a century Dutch trading ships began to appear on the Indian ocean and Dutch traders began to land on Ceylon. They visited the incumbent Kind of Kandy, bearing gifts and promises and this chieftain, wearied of the Portuguese, agreed to sell to the Dutch East India Company all the cinnamon he could collect in his kingdom. The Portuguese refused to abide by this ruling and after a long contest a treaty of peace was signed whereby both nations were to share the cinnamon crop equally. The treaty was not in effect very long, however, and in 1658 the Portuguese were expelled from the island.

The Dutch in attempting to hold a monopoly on the trade made strenuous efforts to cultivate the cinnamon tree and to restrict its growth to Ceylon, although the spice had been discovered on neighboring islands and also on the mainland. But the strict laws regarding cultivation and cutting so retarded planting and harvesting that the annual yield rapidly dropped to almost nothing. The native who did all the work in the forests preferred to use the cut cinnamon for fuel rather than abide by the Dutch edicts. Finally in 1796 the English captured Ceylon and put an end to the cinnamon abuses. Since then the tree has been freely and extensively cultivated not only in Ceylon but along the Malabar coast and in other sections of Asia.

Although four hundred years have elapsed since the groves of Ceylon were first discovered by white men, the manner of harvesting cinnamon is much the same. The whole tree contains the flavor of cinnamon and every part—roots, leaves, bark, fruit—is turned to some purpose. The cinnamon used as a food flavoring comes from the bark, the quality of which varies with its position on the tree and the locality in which the tree is growing. Some bark is poor and woody. Some is so hard that it cannot be cut with an ordinary steel knife. The best quality is thin and brittle and comes from the middle of the branch or stalk.

Two Harvests

Two harvests are gathered every year, one in April and one in November. An expert first goes through the groves to test the branches and mark those suitable for cutting—usually the three-year growth. Then the native workers swarm in and make quick work of chopping the stalks, tying them in bundles and carrying them to the peeling shed.

Here the leaves and small twigs are stripped off and the outside pellicle of bark scraped away. Then the branches are deftly ripped lengthwise and the bark loosened until it can be peeled off. Testing and sorting the bark is done by chewing or tasting samples—a very disagreeable job. A taster can only last at this occupation for two or three days at a time. Because cinnamon is very sensitive to moisture and deteriorates rapidly, great care is taken in packing and transporting it.

Oil of cinnamon is a distillation of the oil in the bark, roots and flowers. In ancient times the candles in the royal palaces of native kings were made of oil of cinnamon. Now it is largely used in perfumes. However, there is very little oil of cinnamon manufactured today, for oil of cassia is generally used instead. While the true cassia is a leguminous plant whose leaves are one of the chief sources of senna, "cassia bark" and "oil of cassia" are terms that are applied to an entirely different tree belonging to the laurel family, which resembles cinnamon both in appearance and odor.

(This is the first of four romantic tales of our common kitchen spices. The second will appear in the near future.)

Upper Right, by Ewing Galloway. Others, Courtesy of American Spice Trade Association.

Glimpses of Southern Lands Where Cinnamon and Other Spices Are Grown. Left—Native Village in the Dutch East Indies, Showing Cassia Trees Growing Near the Houses. These Trees Have a Mottled, Silvery Bark and Highly Enameled, Bright Green Leaves. Right—Palm-Fringed Shore Near Colombo, Ceylon. For Centuries Ceylon Has Produced the Finest of Cinnamon. Below—Peeling the Bark From a Cassia Tree, Near Padang, Sumatra. Cassia Is Akin to True Cinnamon in Flavor and Appearance but Stronger in Taste. Because It Is Less Costly It Is Frequently Substituted for Cinnamon

Along a French Country Road

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Barbizon, France

IT HAS often been said that we gain from life only what we put into it. So it is with home. Such was the lesson taught me by a little French girl whom I met by chance a few days ago on a country road. The incident, trivial though it may seem, has remained with me ever since.

One evening, returning from a walk, I heard a sound of singing ahead of me, and, at the bend of the road, I caught up with two little girls coming back from school. As they trudged along, they sang one of those lilting old airs of bygone days, with a jolly refrain, which all French children know by heart. I watched them a moment, then, falling into step with them, I remarked: "Good evening, *mes enfants*. Tell me, why are you singing so gaily? Have you had good marks at school?"

* * *

The eldest little girl, who had two long pigtails and large blue eyes, stared at me solemnly a moment as as if in doubt whether or not I was speaking seriously. Then she answered shyly, but with the emphasis of conviction:

"We sing because we are going home."

And after having gratified me with another long look, she added in the evident desire of making the matter quite clear to me:

"We are going home to help Mother."

Then as if suddenly frightened at her own audacity in thus confiding in an utter stranger, she said hastily: "Good-by, madame, we must hurry or we'll be late."

Both children scampered away, still singing, down a side lane.

* * *

Resuming my walk, I thought over the little incident and repeated to myself the child's answer.

"We sing because we are going home."

Does the thought of home and all that it implies of love, protection, and also of opportunity to share and serve awaken in us the same joyful response as in these village children? Are not some of us sometimes burdened by the thought of home and of the many responsibilities it would seem to impose upon us? And even in certain cases do not the tender care and affectionate solicitude awaiting us there, or the necessary discipline home may exact of us, appear irksome instead of joyful, and cause us to sigh impatiently instead of singing?

But what was the secret of the happy anticipation the idea of returning home provoked in the hearts of these children? "We help Mother." Thus their delight was in great part caused by the hope of service, of the possibility of aiding their mother in her daily tasks, the harmonious accomplishment of of which doubtless contributed in a large measure to making their home, humble as it may be, the happy one it undoubtedly is.

MARC LOGE

Christmas Kitchengrams

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GIFT of goodies from your kitchen may be just a tiny remembrance to take the place of the customary greeting card, or it may be more pretentious, for that friend who "has everything." But however small or however large it is, it has the personal touch which makes it seem particularly choice.

Fruit and Nut Confections

Fruit and nut confections, which for the most part require no cooking and can be made very quickly, are an excellent choice for the Christmas box.

* * *

Dates stuffed with a mixture of marshmallow cream and coconut and rolled in chopped coconut.

* * *

Dates stuffed with chopped raisins blended with peanut butter, rolled in a mixture of cocoa and sugar.

* * *

Prunes soaked in cold water and steamed until tender, stuffed with a mixture of chopped raisins and ginger, and rolled in sugar and grated orange peel.

* * *

Fruit cake bars. Raisins, figs, dates, nuts in equal proportions, mixed with chocolate fondant, flavored with ground cinnamon and cloves, cut in strips, and dipped in melted coating chocolate.

* * *

Apricotines. Soak dried apricots in cold water and cook until tender but not mushy. Then cook in syrup of equal parts sugar and juice from the apricots until the syrup is all absorbed. Drain on wire rack, roll over a blanched almond and roll in granulated sugar. Leave in a warm place to dry; then roll in sugar again.

Any of the fruits may be dipped in chocolate instead of rolled in sugar.

Preserved Stuffed Oranges

Stuffed preserved oranges are novel and attractive and are sure to be appreciated by the hostess who is looking for something out of the ordinary. They are used, cut in slices, in salads and desserts.

Select rather small, firm, seedless oranges. Cover with cold water, bring to the boiling point and boil for 30 minutes. Drain, cover with fresh cold water and cook until the skins are very tender. Drain and cool. Make a hole from stem to blossom end with an apple corer or small cylindrical cutter and another at right angles to the first, crosswise of the orange. Stuff with candied cherries and seeded raisins. Prepare a syrup by bringing equal parts of sugar and water to the boiling point. Put the oranges into the syrup and boil until it registers 220° on a sugar thermometer, or until it has become slightly thickened. Cool in the syrup and let stand over night. Remove oranges, add to the syrup one fourth as much water as was originally used, bring to boiling point, put in oranges and again cook to 220°. Pack oranges in jars, fill with syrup and seal.

(Mrs.) E. R.

Tea Gowns and Coats From London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

WITH the beginning of winter, tea gowns and tea coats have become increasingly popular. This season shows them in styles that are more tailored and trimmer in cut. Between dinner gown and tea gown the border line is now of the narrowest. Both may be made of identical material and cut on similar lines. Sleeves show great variety, each house adopting more or less its own individual style.

The black velvet teagown in the accompanying illustration has flowing sleeves modeled on a straight cuff underneath, while the upper part of the sleeve fits closely to the arm. The bodice is a simple cross-over style, held at the waist by a straight band and a bunch of mother-of-pearl and green flowers. The medieval touch given by a square neck, is popular at the moment. This is shown in the thumbnail sketch on the left which depicts a gown of mulberry velvet with sleeves lined with aquamarine satin. A bunch of blue hyacinths is tucked into the belt.

* * *

Pleated chiffon is generally chosen for the gown that tends toward either Grecian or Egyptian styles. Some dresses are pleated from head to foot, and with these, bishop sleeves are often seen, and gold or silver leather belts. Schiaparelli has the bottom of her skirts finished with bands of gold pleated in with the chiffon. Satin and chiffon combine happily in a blue-green satin dress with long scarf sleeves (thumbnail sketch on right) of accordion chiffon which reach to the ground. Crushed velvet, which has the effect of being finely pleated, makes a good combination with pleated chiffon.

* * *

A pretty model for a bedroom wrap is made of satin with fan-shaped accordion-pleated sleeves, which fall over the shoulders cape fashion. For the tailored wrap there are bold striped silks in such combinations as apple green, yellow and black. Long, tailored dressing gowns have pajama suits to match. A deep green-blue has a top coat faced with coral pink, while the under coat is short and belted and has cutaway fronts.

A new velvet has sprays of flowers woven into the material in a way which recalls the old Persian damasks. Very pretty is a green velvet with flowers in soft shades of pink and yellow. This patterned velvet is most suitable for little coats and evening wraps. Blistered, crushed and "tubed" materials all have individual charm. For cosy wraps a delightful fabric is silk, backed with shetland wool, the wool and the silk being held together by stitching that forms a pattern not unlike the old style quilting. The newest material to be treated in this way is spotted taffeta.

NORA CORBETT

Drawn by Corbett, London

Center—Black Velvet Tea Gown. Top Left—Shetland-Backed Taffeta Coat. Center Left—Mulberry Velvet Gown With Sleeves Lined With Aquamarine Satin. A Bunch of Blue Hyacinths Tucked in the Belt. Right—Tea Gown of Blue-Green Satin With Accordion Chiffon Sleeves and Yellow Flowers. Corners—Informal Shoes and a Grecian Head Band

Double-Purpose Jewelry

The most fascinating aspect of jewelry today is that, in many instances, real jewelry leads a double life. Pearls have always been classic. They never go out of fashion. This year, however, they are very smart with every type of costume. They are even coupled with tweeds and sweaters as Mr. Hyde and appear in the ballroom as Dr. Jekyll.

Since good jewelry leads a double life, the women who can afford only a few jewels can get a great deal of wear out of a beautiful bracelet and clip-brooch. Designers have performed miracles of ingenuity in combining several pieces into a single piece that can be worn separately or together: flexible gold bracelets with jeweled clasps fashioned from two clips; brooches formed of one to two clips; necklaces which come apart to make shorter strands and bracelets.

Needlework as an Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

WITH an eye to the future position of American needlework, society women, business women, artists and, indeed, women from all walks of life, are threading their needles for the purpose of establishing needlepoint and crewel embroidery, where it belongs, among the fine arts.

Yards of canvas and other materials are being covered with designs worked in woolen threads of every hue, some of which are copies of masterpieces and others of which are original. Particularly interesting are those creative designs in which women record their personal interests in embroidered pictures, and in many instances the quality of these achievements is so good that they deserve to become heirlooms for posterity to enjoy and treasure. Humor and satire are sometimes the mediums through which the passing show is revealed to us; sentiment softens other representations.

The list of women in New York who are devoted to embroidery is longer than the uninitiated would imagine possible and includes names of distinction in the social and art world. The enthusiasm sprang up half a dozen years ago and received impetus in 1932, when what is believed to have been the first needlework show of similar scope was held at the Vernay Galleries in New York. This exhibition received prestige from the fact that the work was judged by Mrs. Ellen Dunlap Hopkins, director of the School of Applied Design for Women, and by Mrs. Georgiana Brown Harbeson, foremost exponent of the art of embroidery in this country; and it proved a forerunner of subsequent exhibitions which have become national in character.

The first one to be held this season opened in Chicago on Nov. 17, under the direction of Mrs. Harry L. Sheason, president of the Needlework and Textile Guild of the Art Institute of Chicago. Embroiderers from all over the country were invited to enter exhibits. Boston, New York and Philadelphia are also organizing exhibitions and there is evidence that American women are contributing valuably to the revival of this ancient craft by the freshness of their approach and their technical expertness. They hope to raise the standards of needlework embroidery to a high position in the world of art.

As a Protection

If one of the long pieces of glass, used to protect painted doors where they are pushed open, is placed directly above a washbowl, it keeps wallpaper from tearing and being discolored by water.

(Mr.) H. G., Ohio

Overconscious of Clothes?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHEN I am once dressed and ready to go anywhere, I forget what I have on," said a young girl. "I do not worry about the color or style, the cost or becomingness. If I have done my very best to have my clothes appropriate to the occasion, well fitting and pretty, then I refuse to worry any more about them."

"But some people have such lovely things that they make mine look plain and shabby," sighed her friend. "When I see someone beautifully dressed I feel every wrinkle in my own outfit, whether it is there or not, and, even if I had felt all right before, I am sure I am all wrong compared to girls who can afford to dress better."

"Well, thanks to my mother I can enjoy other people's clothes, but forget my own," said the first speaker. "As a child I was very sensitive and shy about my clothes and my appearance, but mother told me day after day, over and over, to enjoy other people and forget myself. She taught me how little people think about one's particular self except in a general way. She said there was no excuse for a girl not looking clean, neat and attractive, and if she had those three assets she need not worry about the cost of a specific skirt or blouse, for her general appearance would be correct and pleasing.

One mother always praised her little girl when she was ready to go out, but her praise was given with such discrimination that it was good training in itself.

"You look so nice, my dear," she would say to the smiling child. "Everything you are wearing is just right, for it is clean and whole, comfortable and pretty. The green hair ribbon looks well with your pink and green dress and you were wise to wear green socks. Now you won't have to think of your clothes at all and you can have a lovely afternoon."

If mothers would take pains to help their little girls forget their clothes and their appearance by praising their good points, and stressing the importance of character rather than money values, it would free many children from haunting and limiting doubts and give them the delightful unselfconsciousness that always is an asset to youth or adult.

To Shorten Necklaces

When shortening necklaces dr... glue on the well-tied knot b... cutting the ends short.

(Mrs.) L. E. T., Calif...

GARDENING

Bright Geraniums for Winter Windows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT more cheerful sight can there be in the gray chill of early winter, and the long, snow-lined days, when the sun sets early, than red geraniums flowering in the windows? To be able to enjoy and share this glory of color when it is most needed and appreciated will take thought and planning, but no very scientific effort.

First of all, in our desire for the beautiful flowers, one must remember that the geranium has its limitations. It cannot blossom the year round, as we sometimes seem to expect it to do. It will flower with its inexpressible brilliance in either season, summer or winter; but the time depends wholly upon when its cycle begins. Six months from the beginning of its cycle the geranium will begin to blossom. In other words, slips cut from the big plants in midsummer will blossom in early autumn and winter. Slips cut in the fall or early winter will blossom in the summer.

Slipping

The ideal geranium slip is a four-inch piece of firm new growth. In making it, study the stem to be cut. It should not be sappy and limp, nor hard and woody. The best geranium slip will snap when you bend it over, and will hang by a few fibers with a firm hold on the parent stem.

Cut the end of this slip sharply, and with a slant at the point just below one of the points of growth found at regular intervals along the stem. There should be at least two of these definitely marked points of growth on a slip three inches long. Remove all lower leaves and wings on the stem before inserting it in the ground. They are best started by planting them half their depth in pots, or in a box of light sandy soil in a protected corner of the garden. They should be well rooted in about six weeks and ready to be placed in pots for home decoration.

The chief things to watch for in new cuttings are the young buds which are very apt to appear on the slips. If these are pinched off, thus allowing the whole strength of the plant to go into its rooting energy, the blossoming will be much more luxuriant than if the buds are allowed to mature.

Sun, Soil and Water

Indoors and out, geraniums of all ... need five hours of sunlight, ... of course can only be possible ...iving them the fullest possible ...hern exposure.

The best soil for them is a firm ...ey loam, fertile but not too rich. A loose, heavily manured soil will result in a straggling growth, among geraniums, and not the strong, stocky, short-jointed plants which produce the finest flowers.

Contrary to many opinions, geraniums do not need constant watering. It is well to withold water from them until the surface of the pot soil is dry. As the winter wears on, and artificial heat absorbs qualities of nourishment which the plants need, they may be given a little watery, weak liquid manure, once a week.

The rules for soil and moisture are the same for the established plants as the slips; but their position in the house must be different.

Rest Periods

Geraniums which have blossomed in the garden beds or in flower boxes all summer need a rest when fall comes. A furnace cellar is an ideal spot in which they may spend the winter. Do not change the plants to larger receptacles, however. Geraniums should always be kept securely pot bound. If they are planted in pots too large for them, they will expand their energies in straggling foliage and roots, rather than in their blossoms.

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If so, be sure to see the Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Maroons Need Big Conacher—Curtain Drops on Local Gridiron Activities

Bruins Away Until Dec. 8

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Bruins will not play on Boston ice again until a week from Tuesday—Dec. 8, to be exact. But that lengthy absence will not cause the fans to forget them, for their thrilling overtime victory last night created a lasting impression. With only seconds to play, Nels Stewart banged in a rebound, sending the game into overtime at two-all, and in the first two minutes of play Capt. Beattie back-handed the winning goal past Alex Connell.

Although the victory provided a real thrill, this observer spent most of the time musing on the retirement of big Lionel Conacher. The Maroon veteran defenseman had planned to retire after last night's game, but has deferred the move until the finish of the season. That decision has lifted a weighty load from the shoulders of Tommy Gorman, Maroon manager.

Warm Affection

Big Conny has a warm affection for hockey. He has been, and is a star in the game, has earned good money on skates and today has sufficient outside income to survive without the rigors of hockey earnings. He has lost the keenness, however, stating that he cannot do justice to himself and his team unless in condition and the labor of getting in condition is becoming increasingly difficult.

For years Conacher was Canada's greatest athlete. He won title after title in amateur athletics, including boxing, wrestling, hockey, baseball, lacrosse and other sports. His debut to the United States came when Roy Schooley, then secretary-treasurer of the U. S. Amateur Hockey Association and head of the Pittsburgh team in the western division of the league, brought the big Canadian down to play for the Pirates, along with others. He did not enter the professional game until the Pittsburgh team turned in a body in 1925-26.

Since then he has played with Americans, Chicago and Maroons. For a while he managed the Amerks, but at that time he was too easy with players and took life much less seriously. Apart from his ability to play well Tommy Gorman has found an unequaled requisite in the big fellow. Since coming to Maroons, Conny has been a steadying influence to the entire team and Gorman admits that if Conacher should retire now, the Maroon playoff chances would go with him.

Bulwark on Defense

Last night he vindicated all the nice things said about him. For a veteran on the border line of retiring, he played at least 40 of the 60 minutes. He is a bulwark on defense, as rough as the roughest and even rougher if he deems it necessary; a play maker on the attack and able to think fast enough to cover his own position and coach his team mates. The big fellow remains to the end of this season and then is through as a player.

Last night's affair was strongly tinged with Maroon. Hooley Smith, acquired from Maroons this season, gave Boston its first goal and Nels Stewart, also a former Maroon, sent the game into the overtime. Conacher scored one of the Maroon goals.

Toronto Maple Leafs, minus two of their veterans, George Hainsworth, goalie who has been released, and King Clancy, defenseman who has retired, defeated Canadiens at Montreal 4-2. Rangers edged their intracity rivals, Amerks, 3-1 and Chicago gained its first victory of the season, downing the Stanley Cup champions, Detroit, in the latter's own rink, 2-0.

Little World Series For Hockey Planned

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27 (AP)—A plan for a "little world's hockey series" between the champions of the American Hockey Association and the International-American League was announced by Frank Ruppenthal, president of the St. Louis Flyers.

Ruppenthal said he had asked the assistance of Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, in arranging the series. The Flyers, champions of the A. H. A. last season, are leading the league so far this year.

Corner Shots

The 1936-37 Year Book of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association will be in the mail this week end . . . The season opens early next month . . . Of special interest is the fact that the Union Boat club and the Harvard club of Boston will have two teams each in the Class A division this season . . . The Harvard club will be strengthened by the addition of E. Rotan Sargent, captain of the Harvard varsity last winter and former intercollegiate champion, and Richard Gilder of last year's Harvard varsity team . . . The old Harvard club stand-bys will be Thomas Jansen, J. M. Hall, J. G. Cornish, A. M. Sonnabend and A. L. Devens . . . New additions to the Union B. C. team are William Rice, former state champion, and Ralph Stuart . . . The old-timers are J. Lindsay Ware, present state champion; Richard Wakeman, Middlesex bowl winner last season; Harry Cross, Pete Bowditch and Bill Howe.

D. G. D.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Chicago White Sox announced negotiations to obtain George Earnshaw from Athletics.

The "Where to Dine" and "Amusement" Groups which regularly appear on this page will be found on Financial Page in this edition.

West Point Eleven Lined Up Without Gridiron Uniform

International

The Cadets Shown Here Will Be in the Lineup Against Navy at Philadelphia Tomorrow. Monk Meyer Is Not in This Lineup, but He Will Be in the Game. Line: Preston, Erikson, Ohman, Hartline, Smith, Mather and Stromberg. Backfield: Ryan, Kasper, Schwenk and Craig

Touring the Locker Rooms

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—Thanksgiving Day was just another Thursday for three of the greatest players in recent football history: Jack Chevigny, Vic Hanson and Ernie Nevers . . . Chevigny is out as coach at Texas, Hanson has resigned after a disappointing season at Syracuse, and Nevers is pretty unhappy about his debut at Lafayette . . . Nebraska has one of the greatest conference records this year in history . . . The Huskers were unbeaten, untied and unscored on in the Big Six . . . They scored 138 points to 0 for their conference opponents . . .

If defeat builds character, 13 members of the Minnesota football team didn't get very much of it in three years . . . They lost only the Northwestern game this season . . . "Zup" really wanted to play Rockne, the only man who had a chance of talking him down.

The Passing Show: Who remembers when coeds used to knit sweaters for their football heroes and present them around this time of year? . . . What happened to raccoon coats and knickers the boys used to wear at games? . . . This year's Notre Dame team is unique in that it is not dominated by one or two outstanding players.

Talk around Philadelphia that the Athletics will be next to fall in with the night baseball trend . . . The management is tired of playing before several hundred fans week days when some semi-pro clubs right in the neighborhood are drawing into the thousands under the lights . . . The only interest in the Browns retained by the Phil Ball estate is the ball park, and it's worth plenty . . . The estate is said to get $65,000 annual rental from the Browns and Cards . . . Both clubs are tied to long-term leases, and neither is in a position to build its own.

College Football Results

East

Albright 70, Muhlenberg 13.
Bucknell 0, Temple 0.
Colgate 32, Brown 0.
Davis Elkins 24, Salem 6.
Fairmont T. 9, Morris Harvey 6.
Franklin & Marshall 19, Gettysburg 0.
George Washington 7, West Virginia 2.
LaSalle 0, St. Thomas 0.
N. Y. U. 7, Fordham 6.
Ohio Wesleyan 7, Rutgers 7.
Pennsylvania 14, Cornell 6.
Pittsburgh 31, Carnegie Tech 14.
Ursinus 12, Penn M. C. 6.
Western Maryland 35, Mt. St. Mary 0.
West Virginia Wes. 6, Marshall 0.

West

Bradley 14, Millikin 0.
Cincinnati 0, Miami (Ohio) 0.
Dayton 49, Wittenberg 12.
Detroit 6, Creighton 0.
Drake 18, Washburn 0.
Emporia 0, Ottawa 0.
Hastings 26, Nebraska Wes. 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 0, McPherson 0.
Kearney 20, Chadron 0.
Missouri 19, Kansas 3.
Missouri Valley 13, Central 0
Oklahoma Baptist 20, Bacone Indians 7.
Oklahoma City 18, Haskell 0.
Pittsburgh T. 26, Emporia T. 7.
St. Louis 21, Washington 6.
S. E. Okla. T. 7, S. W. Okla T. 6.
Tarkio 7, Peru T. 6.
Wichita 20, S. D. State 0.
Xavier 21, South Carolina 13.

South

Alabama 14, Vanderbilt 6.
Arkansas 23, Tulsa 13.
Arkansas S. T. 13, Hendrix 0.
Arkansas Tech 53, Henderson 0
Chattanooga 6, Howard 0.
Citadel 41, Wofford 0.
Cumberland 27, Cullowhee T. 6.
Davidson 19, Wake Forest 6.
Duke 13, N. C. State 0.
Furman 12, Clemson 0.
Hampden Sydney 26, American 6.
Louisiana Tech 12, Illinois Wes. 0.
Lenoire Rhyne 6, Catawba 0.
Louisiana N. 6, Southwestern L. I. 0.
Maryland 19, Washington & Lee 6.
Mid. Tenn. T. 7, Tennessee P. I. 6.
Milligan 7, East Tenn. T. 6.
Mississippi C. 19, Millsaps 7.
Mississippi T. 13, Texas T. C. 6.
Monticello A.&M. 13, Magnolia A & M 0.
Newberry 14, Stateboro 9.
North Carolina 59, Virginia 14.
N. T. Aggies 25, John Tarleton 0.
Richmond 6, William & Mary 0.
Stetson 13, Oglethorpe 7.
Tennessee 7, Kentucky 6.

Far West

Ashland 20, Myrtle Point 6.
Denver 7, Colorado 6.
Grand Junction 6, Salida 0.
Montana 13, North Dakota 6.
Montana State 26, Montana Mines 7.
New Mexico 25, A. S. Flagstaff 6.
N. Mexico M. I. 20, N. Mexico N. 0.
St. Mary's 34, Pacific 0.
San Jose State 33, Tempe T. 6.
Southern Calif. 7, U. C. L. A. 7.
Texas Mines 27, N. M. Aggies 7.
Utah 13, Colorado State 0.
Utah State 10, Idaho 0.
Washington 40, Washington State 0.
Willamette 18, Whitman 0.

Women Golfers' Meeting

The annual meeting of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts will be held at the Algonquin Club, Boston, on Dec. 10 at 11 a. m. Beside the regular business four members of the executive committee and the chairman of the nominating committee for the year 1937 will be elected.

The ballot: Chairman handicap committee: Eleanor La Bonte; chairman state teams committee: Mrs. John D. Woodfin; representative women's national committee: Mrs. Edward C. Stone; chairman finance committee: Elizabeth Soule; chairman nominating committee for 1937: Josephine Griffith.

Luncheon will be served at the close of the meeting.

American Association

Minneapolis 2, St. Paul 0.
Wichita 3, Tulsa 0.

Local Collegiate Football Season Closes Tomorrow

The Holy Cross-Boston College football matinee at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon rolling down the 1936 curtain on local collegiate gridirons, should provide for the fans a thrilling climax to a season of topsy-turvey football.

When the Crusaders of Worcester clash with the Eagles of Newton, all past season records are discarded, as both elevens are playing a traditional affair and are out to give all. The season's records of both teams are equal in regard to losses and ties. The Eagles lost to Temple University, 14-0, and played a scoreless tie with Boston University. The Crusaders also lost to Pop Warner's team, 3-0, and were held to a scoreless tie by St. Anslem.

Close Game Expected

Both teams have strong lines, with the advantage, if any, given to Holy Cross in this department. The backfield of both elevens has some flashy runners and dependable passers, with Fella Gintoff of the Eagles holding a slight edge in the passing department. It is doubtful if Holy Cross has a kicker who can match B. C.'s Tony DiNatale. From all pregame appearances it looks like a hard defensive game, with each team waiting for a break.

While a good many New Englanders will invade Fenway Park to witness the H. C.-B. C. clash, there will be a decided interest in these parts in the Army-Navy game at Philadelphia, especially because each of these teams played Harvard here in Boston.

Navy Is Favored

This game is the East's grand finale of the 1936 football season which takes place at the Municipal Stadium before a packed house of 102,000 fans. Throngs are already pouring into Philadelphia for the thirty-seventh annual renewal of this famous series which was started in 1890.

Both elevens have had an up-and-down season, with Navy mostly on the down side. The Midshipmen, however, redeemed themselves by taking Notre Dame by a 3-to-0 score. Prior to this victory, which was their first major win of the season, the Navy team lost three successive games to Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania. Although outplaying Yale, the sailors bowed, 12 to 7. Princeton took their measure, 7 to 0, while Penn administered a 16-to-6 defeat. But then the Middies defeated Notre Dame and then came to Boston and outscored Harvard, 20 to 13. Last Saturday they had an open date and now are ready for the Army. Army holds the edge over Navy in their long series with 20 wins, 13 losses and three ties.

Many college games were scheduled yesterday, with the Brown-Colgate game the only one in New England. Colgate romped over the Bruin, 32 to 0, but had to resort to their clever passing attack in order to score. Brown's line played its best defensive game of the season and was instrumental in staving off several touchdown threats via the ground route.

Down in Yankee Stadium, New York University stunned the football world by tipping over a highly favored Fordham team, 7 to 6. The Violet team was not conceded even a chance to defeat the Rams before the game.

Hoppe Seeks Second World 'Angle' Title

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (AP)—Willie Hoppe, who is to billiards what Bill Tilden was to tennis, tonight will start after his second world's three-cushion championship.

Hoppe, one-time "boy wonder" who played nearly 30 years before winning his first angle championship last year in a challenge match with Welker Cochran, will meet Tiff Denton, Kansas City veteran, in the opening contest of two weeks of play among the game's 10 greatest stars.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	5	0	3	23	14	10
Boston	4	1	2	13	16	9
Detroit	3	2	2	16	12	8
Chicago	1	4	3	8	15	6

Canadian Division

Americans	4	2	2	17	14	10
Canadiens	4	1	3	17	17	9
Montreal	1	3	4	16	18	5
Toronto	2	1	5	20	24	5

Results Nov. 26

Boston 3, Montreal 2, overtime.
Toronto 4, Canadiens 2.
Rangers 3, Americans 1.
Chicago 2, Detroit 0.

International-Canadian League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	5	0	4	22	26	10
Springfield	4	1	2	18	18	11
Philadelphia	4	2	3	20	18	10
New Haven	1	1	4	11	16	3

Western Division

Syracuse	6	0	2	33	17	12
Pittsburgh	5	1	2	31	18	11
Cleveland	1	1	4	8	21	3
Buffalo	1	0	6	10	19	2

Results Nov. 25

Philadelphia 3, Buffalo 1.
Pittsburgh 9, Providence 0.
Springfield 1, Cleveland 1.

Result Nov. 26

Syracuse 4, Providence 1

National Pro Football Standing

Western Division

	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Green Bay	9	1	0	222	101	.900
Chicago Bears	9	2	0	215	80	.818
Detroit	7	3	0	204	70	.700
Chicago Cards	2	8	0	60	136	.200

Eastern Division

Pittsburgh	6	5	0	98	157	.545
Boston	5	5	0	105	110	.500
New York	5	5	1	115	149	.500
Brooklyn	2	7	1	73	140	.222
Philadelphia	1	10	0	44	193	.091

Results Nov. 26

Detroit 13, Bears 7.
New York 14, Brooklyn 0.

Bennett to Cleveland

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 27 (AP)—The Springfield Indians of the International - American Hockey League loaned Maxie Bennett, scrappy right wing, to the Cleveland Falcons of the same circuit. Th... cons have the option of buyin... nett if he measures up to ... standards. Bennett used to be... to Les Canadiens of Montreal ... the N. H. L. He left here with t... Cleveland club.

Redskins in Hard Practice Session

Still confident of winning the Eastern Division title in the national pro gridiron league and thereby gaining the right to meet the Western champions in a playoff game, the Boston Redskins went through a hard practice session at Fenway Park this morning in preparation for their Sunday game with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The Redskins are tied with the New York Giants for second place in their division standing, each having five victories and five defeats. The Pirates are leading the race with six triumphs in 11 starts. If the local outfit can beat the Pirates in Sunday's Fenway engagement, and gain at least a tie with the Giants in the season's final battle at the Polo Grounds on Dec. 6, Coach Ray Flaherty's charges will vie for the National League championship against either the Bears or Packers, who are in the running for the Western Division title.

In this morning's practice at Fenway, Flaherty divided his squad and alternated both in the throwing of passes and protection against the air game, which is Pittsburgh's main offensive weapon.

One Year Ago

By the Associated Press

George Sisler, former St. Louis first base star and American League batting champion, headed a syndicate dickering for St. Louis Browns.

Achtung!—Skiers, Skaters at Garden Sunday

Norval Baptie and Gladys Lamb, recognized as the greatest figure skating team in America for the last 20 years, will be listed among the greatest array of professional skaters and skiers ever to appear on one program such as that offered by the Boston Garden for the Second Annual National Winter Sports Exposition and Ski Tournament at the North Station Ice Palace from Nov. 29 to Dec. 6.

The couple reported to manager Walter Brown at the Garden this morning and will give their first exhibition on Sunday night in the opening program of the eight-day Exposition and Winter Carnival

Baptie and Miss Lamb have been teaching fancy skating for 19 years in New York. For the last six years their act has been featured at all National Hockey League games at New York Garden.

Native of Chicago

Miss Lamb, noted for her beauty as well as her skating ability and gracefulness, is a native of Chicago's west side. Baptie, who was born in Bethany, Ontario, 55 years ago, is still good enough as a speed skater to come within four-tenths of the world's half-mile record. This he did on his 54th birthday.

Baptie's early career was that of a professional speed skater. He set his first world's mark in 1898, at the age of 18.

The record books still credit him with 10 of the world's speed records at distances from 220 yards to five miles. Five of these times were set indoors, the rest outdoors.

Baptie and Miss Lamb have been devoting themselves largely to stunt skating since the former organized the team after retiring from the speed game. Their exhibition skating embodies the grace of the ballet and the speed of light.

Otto Lang to Perform

Accompanying Hannes Schneider of Austria, and participating in Boston great indoor ski tournament, will be Otto Lang and Benno Rybiscka, both from St. Anton am Arlberg. Lang is the chief instructor at Schneider's School in St. Anton, and is now in this country to take charge of the Ski School at Mt. Rainier, Washington. Rybiscka is to have charge of the Eastern Slopes Ski School at Jackson, N. H. Both of these great Austrian skiers will give demonstrations of Arlberg technique with the great Schneider.

Norwood Cox, expert skier and manager of the ski department of the Harvard Co-operative Society at Cambridge, and Charlie Proctor, former Dartmouth skier of note, will give exhibitions of down-hill skiing. Both are standouts in this particular form of skiing and will thrill the Garden winter sports enthusiasts by their performances. It is said that Charlie Proctor is the greatest American-born down-hill skier ever developed in this country.

Week-End Skier

Casey Jones, the 21-year-old ski jumper of Salisbury, Conn., will be a newcomer for the Boston Garden tournament. Casey, better known as "The Flying Irishman," has competed in many eastern tournaments. His most exciting experience was in Winsted, Conn. Starting down the run with expectations of a long jump, his skis stuck just before taking off, throwing him off balance. He was in all sorts of positions in the air, but managed to right hmself and land on his feet. A slower thinking skier would have undoubtedly taken a spill.

Due to his work, Jones has to confine his skiing activities to week ends. Through hard training he is always in form to put on an exhibition that is well worth watching.

Another skier who will be closely watched is John Holmer, born in Norway. Holmer is very well known in amateur ski circles, as he has placed well up in all ski tournaments held in New England. He will act as ski instructor at Thor Lodge in Jackson, N. H., this winter. His exhibitions will add to the thrills in the Garden Tournament.

The Garden Expostion will be open daily from 1 to 11 p. m., with arena shows at 2:30 and 8:30. General admission 55 cents a seat for the arena show. Reserved seats at $1.10, $1.65 and some box seats at $2.20. Tickets now on sale at the Boston Garden, Capitol 3200.

Huge Entry In Augusta's Open

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 27 (AP)—More than 200 professional golfers—so many that tournament officials divided matches between two courses—started out today in quest of the Augusta open $5000 prize money.

Denny Shute, fresh from victory in Pinehurst's P. G. A., tournament was considered the man to beat in a field that included most of the big-money players of the nation.

Horton Smith of Chicago, Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna, Gene Sarazen of Brookfield Center, Conn., Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., "Light Horse" Harry Cooper of Chicago, and a host of others stood ready to keep Shute from taking his second straight major purse.

Play today and tomorrow was set at 18 holes, with the final 36 of the medal event Sunday.

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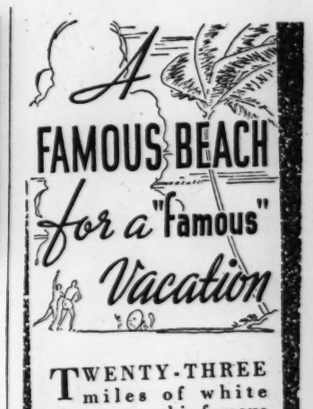

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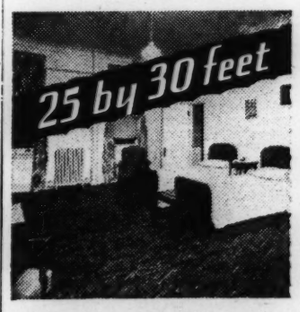

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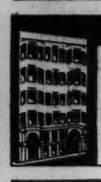

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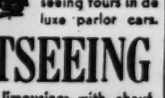

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A Week in Another World

OF COURSE, it was out of the question. One didn't go to France for the week end; one went for a fortnight at least. Yet the letter on the breakfast-table read—". . . so I want you both to come here for the week end. It's too lovely—very quiet, glorious sands, walks, and a simple hotel. The boat leaves Folkestone at 10:30. I'll meet you at Boulogne and we'll all be at C—— having our luncheon by one o'clock. It's such a simple journey. Won't you please come?"

That was what made it difficult, the ease with which it could be done.

"One—two—three—four," slim brown fingers counted on the breakfast-table. "In four hours we can be in France. We must have one swim this summer. It will take us three hours to get to the sea from here, while in only four hours we can swim in France!" Impossible as it might sound to Frederick, to Alice it was plausible. Already she was mentally slipping a bathing-dress into the suitcase and loading her camera.

"Well, we'll see." Frederick's voice was a trifle less dubious, while he mentally purchased week-end tickets and wondered which drawer the passports were in.

* * *

TO FRANCE, THEN, they went on the last Saturday in August, a day clear, brilliant, hot. By train they sped through the green English country, then by boat over the smooth Channel glittering in the sun.

Quite suddenly, they reached another world. Distinct among the many at the dock, waving gaily, stood Jane and the tall lad, Christopher. The excitement of customs followed, a mere formality as no one cared much about the week-enders' luggage with its similarity of pull-overs, bathing-suits, tennis racquets and cameras. Then, all four in an ancient motor-car bumped over French cobbles between narrow gray houses brightly shuttered.

Youths in bérets and little girls carrying long loaves of bread walked the streets. Traffic traveled in a terrifying manner on the right. *Gendarmes* gesticulated. Now they were fairly in the country with its open fields, occasional poplars and multitudes of trees cut so close that a mere top-knot was their only adornment. Flashes of color appeared, a red pinafore hanging on a line, a pink cottage, a child in a yellow frock. Even the packages Jane held were tied separately in white paper with bright blue ribbon. It was all so different from quiet green England—so light, so casual.

* * *

THE WHITE ROAD became dustier and bumpier before it arrived at a minute hotel. Then nothing mattered so much as bicycling at once to the *plage*. Through the tiny village, through pine woods, past dunes, the four cycled. The bold straight reach of sands greeted them now, a few gaily painted houses, a row of bright-colored *cabines*, tents here and there—mile upon mile of sand, white, hard, beautiful; and the sea, green, shining, tempting.

Soon they were in the sea, Jane and Christopher showing a summer's friendship with it, Frederick swimming with powerful strokes far along the path of the sun, Alice keeping tryst in her own particular fashion. Oh, the delicious feeling that one was expanding and expanding until grown almost big enough to meet sea and sky, to understand their encompassing.

Sands were hot and good to lie on after the exhilaration of the sea. Jane produced a basket packed with a bottle of Evian water, wrapped in a cabbage leaf to keep it cold, *brioches, pain d'épice*, and little French cakes.

* * *

EVENING CREPT DOWN as they cycled back to the village, then night. A full moon rose; when high enough to fill the quiet country with light and spin the road like a ribbon before them, the four set out again to the *plage*. Over the low countryside the moon drew veils of mist, saving for the sea its mantle of gold. The tide was far out; small waves lapped along the shore, curling lines of phosphorescence rolling and rippling in their track, then shattering into absence, appeared again on each next thin curve of sea, darts of light in the wake of movement.

It was cold; the sands had turned frosty and, sitting on the steps of the *cabine*, it was good to pour hot drinks from a thermos, cut great slices off a long loaf and butter them with fresh dairy butter. Who cared for sleep on a night of full moon? Who cared for words in a white world of peace, where the slim shadows of trees and the dark curve of rocks seemed the only realities.

* * *

ANOTHER DAY WAS theirs—hours of quiet in a pine wood, hours of laughter on the sands and delight in the sea; hours of moonlight silvering the country; silencing it save for the dogs that barked behind closed gates, keeping the night at bay.

Jane tapped on the door just as the sky was beginning to color. "In a quarter of an hour," she whispered, "the sun will be rising." Hurriedly they tiptoed down the corridor of the sleeping hotel and slid their bicycles out onto the roadway. There was a hush and a breathlessness in the air. The world of trees and creatures was waiting for some marvelous thing to happen, something that—no matter how often it happened—never lost its wonder.

* * *

DOWN A LONG avenue of trees, then steadily on a road that wound through a wood, the bicycles climbed. Light began to sift more freely, a few birds tried their notes. The road opened on a rolling moor. Light broke from every portion of the sky and from every cloud that could reflect light. The sun rose in a curve of the hills between two distant villages whose spires and gables looked toy-like.

The sky was crimson. In the east, overhead, to its remotest borders it was touched with pale flame. The sun rose higher. The sky turned lemon gold with no sign of pink. Innumerable small clouds loosed from their moorings mottled the sky, flecks of changing hues. The fullness of day lay upon the world, day bathed in light, flooded with color, day fresh and new, so beautiful that the heart cried before it.

* * *

THEY CYCLED ON to a fishing-village where they met fishermen in russet-red smocks, coming up from the sea with their catch. On the doorstep of each small house its family had gathered; from grandmothers to tiny babes, all were sorting the fish into different lots. Women were drawing water from the village well, carrying the buckets on yokes hung from their shoulders.

A last hour by the sea remained. The tide full, green frothy waves crashing along the sand with a wild and wonderful turbulence; a sound so deep, so majestic, it seemed one would go on hearing it through the roar of the city and the depth of the winter, that thunderous peace of the sea.

* * *

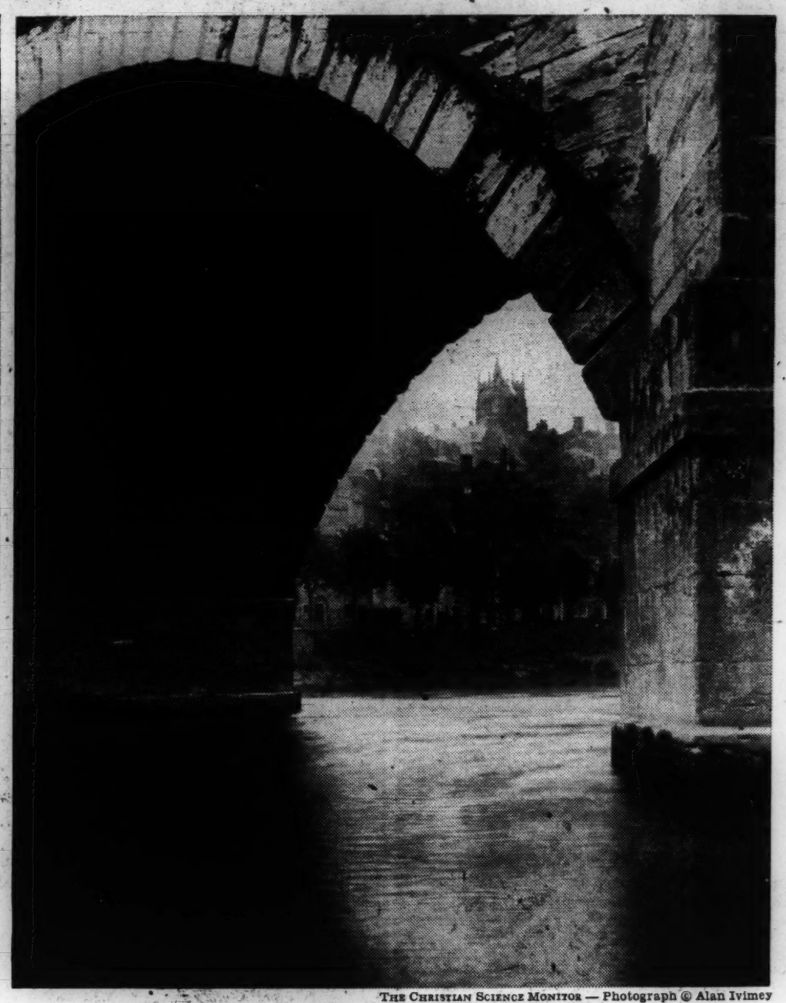
NOW THE CHANNEL rolled beneath them. The clouds tightened and grew gray overhead. England, white-cliffed, green-hilled, lay along the horizon.

"It can't have been just a week end!" Jane exclaimed. Christopher nodded dreamily.

"A week, at least, in another world!" from Alice.

Frederick said nothing. He knew now that he would willingly go anywhere for a week end. Time had such a curious elasticity about it, stretching out and out, encompassing beauty and joy and comradeship.

E. Y.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph © Alan Ivimey

UNDER THE BRIDGE, BRIDGNORTH, SHROPSHIRE

IN THE old days England was English as far westward as the Severn, and beyond that river came a piece of indeterminate country which might be Welsh one day and English the next. To this perilous territory, the bridge at Bridgnorth was one of the few easy entries. Most of the others involved using a ford somewhere, and so the place was defended by a strong castle and most of the town sheltered round this on the top of a-hundred-and-eighty-foot cliff. Today the place is still divided into Upper Town, on one side the river, and Lower Town on the flats beyond it.

From the water side the red brick houses climb up the steep hill to the parish church of St. Leonard's with its red tower, once a stronghold for King Charles's forces in the Civil War. But now, instead of cannon smoke, the tower is enveloped in the peaceful reek which, on a still day, rises slowly into the air from many red chimney-pots.

Bridgnorth owes not only its name but its existence to its bridge. Before the thirteenth century it was called Brugg, which was the Old English form of "Bridge," and the crossing of the Severn seems to have been made a little way to the south, down-stream, by a wooden structure. Then a stone bridge was built to the north of it and Brugg became Bridgnorth.

It is the more fitting, therefore, that the bridge should form a frame for this picture of the old town as seen on a soft September afternoon.

Masterpiece by Velasquez

THE first large-scale composition that Velasquez painted in Spain after his return, is at once the first example of "open air" painting in history—the Surrender of Breda, also known as The Lances (Las Lanzas, 1635, Prado, Fig. 65). Leaving the "black" period far behind, the problem that Velasquez now saw before him was twofold: how to perceive the visible world in terms of pure color rather than form, and, how to organize a canvas as one arranges a bouquet of motley flowers, matching their luscious tints or making them contrast with each other. A brightness of ochre and white in the extreme left contrasts with the brownish dark horse in the opposite corner. A merry sparkle of white, azure, pink, orange, and silvery grey is pitted against a background of a richly graded blue and green. An unrivalled joyousness rings from the colorful costumes. Amidst the reddish-brown, greenish-blue, and tan uniforms of the Dutch soldiers on the left, a youthful man, exposed to a flood of light, exhibits a white gilet embroidered with vermilion; it contrasts beautifully with his blue breeches and with the brilliant orange sash worn by the Dutch general, Justin of Nassau. Dark modelling shadows are avoided wherever this was feasible; they would have ruined the pure lustre of the color scheme. A sense of distance is conveyed by color gradations and color relations rather than by perspective design. The checkered flag, behind the horse and the self-portrait in the right-hand middleground, appears once more in the background centre; but what is pink in the former is tuned to orange in the latter.

Strange though it may seem, Velasquez purloined the compositional pattern from Rubens. He was never much of a composer in the academic sense, and in this particular instance he was perhaps too deeply absorbed in the specific color problems to bother about the bare brick work. At any rate, whatever reasons he may have had, there can be no doubt that he took over the general scheme of "The Meeting of the King of Hungary and the Cardinal Infant at Nördlingen" (Vienna, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Fig. 66), one of the canvases which Rubens devised for the decorations that the city of Antwerp erected, in 1635, in honor of the new Governor of the Netherlands, Don Ferdinand, the brother of the King of Spain. This coincidence establishes the date of Velasquez's painting as 1635.

Las Lanzas is no apotheosis of war and victory after the fashion of the Baroque. It is a living record of Spanish chivalry. In 1635 everybody remembered the *caballerosidad* of the Marquis of Spinola who allowed the Dutchmen to leave the fortress armed and with flags flying. This chivalry is the painter's concern. He depicts neither a battle nor a triumph. He shows the two commanders meeting on equal footing amidst their troops; the victor anxious to relieve his enemy's embarrassment by laying a friendly hand upon his shoulder. It is a record in terms of portraits, and portraits alone—the most objective and, perhaps, the most gentlemanly portraits that the world had seen so far. These, however, are no longer isolated heads, but groups of heads seen at a rapid glance by an Impressionist: the heads fusing into groups; the groups fusing with the vast landscape in the light of a noonday in summer. One marvels how such atmospheric unity could be obtained in defiance of so many different colors.—OSKAR FRANK LEONARD HAGEN, in "Patterns and Principles of Spanish Art." (Madison: University of Wisconsin Studies.)

Shaping a Folk-Song

FOLK-SONG is a form of music orally transmitted. Each singer learns his poems and his tunes, twists and alters them to suit his own ideas, and passes on the result to his successor. It may be and probably will be slightly different from the music which he originally learnt. It is never written down and yet is one of the most permanent things in the world. It is not the work of any one man or of any one period, though it can usually be employed for artistic purposes by composers of all periods. It is purely melodic; but exists for one of the two purposes, poetry or dancing. . . . But though a dozen generations and a hundred thousand repetitions may have gone to the shaping of one folk-tune, the result has two features very well worth attention. In the first place, the folk-tunes of a nation show a remarkable homogeneity of style. And this means that underneath the myriad tiny acts of brain and muscle that are summed up in a single folk-song there is a real something, an impulse whose driving-force comes from the soil itself. The second point is that in all the best folk-songs there is precisely the same *ordered beauty* which we look for as the highest personal expression of the cultured composer. Design, balance, climax, and "points of repose" are identical in both. Only, in the one case, they are expressed in a few bars of melody, in the other by many bars of melody, harmony, and counterpoint. . . .

Folk-song can be studied from one of two standpoints—the *historical* and the *artistic;* and both studies may be pursued along comparative lines. A tune may be valuable in the one case and valueless in the other. Even the historical associations of a tune are interesting. Thus we are glad to possess the tune to which "Bonnie Prince Charlie" danced at his celebrated ball in Holyrood House; though the tune is no more than ordinary. We examine a number of tunes belonging to one nation. And this examination gradually establishes in our minds three facts—first, the existence of a national type; second, the variation of this type in a larger or smaller degree from the *artistic* music of the nation; third, the *general* permanence of folk-music as a separate entity. —From "A History of Music," by STANFORD AND FORSYTH. (New York: Macmillan.)

Sann frihet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

HVAD er frihet? Nogen mener at frihet vil si retten til å kunne gi egenvilje og begjær frie tøiler. Andre bestreber sig på alle mulige måter for å ophope materielle rikdommer i den tro at disse vil gi dem frihet; andre igjen lar sig villede av den forestilling at bare en uavbrutt rekke av fornøielser kan bringe det ønskede resultat. Hvad opnår mennesker som innretter sitt liv efter sådanne begreper? Trældom og rastløshet hvor frihet skulde råde. Hvorfor? Fordi de ikke vet hvad Jesus mente da han sa: "I skal kjenne sannheten, og sannheten skal frigjøre eder," frigjøre fra troen på noget som ikke er sant. Selv en ringe forståelse av sannheten, som den blev åpenbaret av Kristus Jesus, begynner å forjage frykten, frihetens verste fiende.

Frykten piner og plager menneskene og følger med ethvert utslag av materiell tenkning. Det finnes frykt for været, frykt for sykdom, frykt for tap, frykt for ulykke og så videre. Og allikevel leser vi i den Hellige Skrift: "Gud gav oss ikke motløshets ånd, men krafts og kjærlighets og sindighets ånd." Når vi sammenligner den verdslige visdoms og den sanne visdoms veier, ser vi snart på den ene side fallgrupene og farene og på den annen fremskritt og vekst med et herlig og vidt utsyn som alle de kan nå frem til som i sitt liv følger Kristi, Sannhetens, vei.

Vi behøver ikke å gå langt for å finne mennesker med et rikt mål av personlig kraft og egenvilje som efter å være nådd godt og vel frem til det man i almindelighet anser som rikdom, fremgang og makt, har gjort den nedslående erfaring at deres legemlige sundhet er knekket, at de lever i mental trældom og ikke har funnet den hvile og tilfredsstillelse som de hadde håpet på.

I brevet til romerne taler Paulus om dem som "har nidkjærhet for Gud, men ikke med skjønnsomhet," og tilføier, "for da de ikke kjente Guds rettferdighet, . . . gav de sig ikke inn under Guds rettferdighet." Uvitenhet om Guds rettferdighet har fått mange til å ta feil av den sanne vei. Skinnsyke, kritikk, sykdom og en hel del andre begrensende antagelser tar fra dem enhver hvile og trosser alle deres bestrebelser. Når menneskene, istedenfor å la personlig kraft og egenvilje få råde, lar Gud som er Kjærlighet, styre deres tenkning, finner de at ubegrensede muligheter for rettmessige bestrebelser og resultater utfolder sig og leder dem frem til varig lykke og sann frihet.

Der er neppe noget menneske hos hvem ikke kjærlighet finner gjenklang, den kjærlighet som gjenspeiler Gud. Gud er Kjærlighet og den som forstår Kjærligheten og gjør bruk av den i sitt liv, blir i sannhet frigjort. Den guddommelige Kjærlighet alene tilfredsstiller menneskehetens behov. Den kjærlighet som gjenspeiler Kjærligheten, har en foredlende innflytelse på menneskeheten. Kjærligheten er det guddommelige Prinsipp; og når menneskene når frem til en forståelse av dens renhet og makt, gir de slipp på den falske materielle planlegging, som i så høi grad blinder og binder dem. Ædelig kjærlighet fører dem inn på den sti som leder til universell frihet, for Kjærligheten alene kan løse menneskene fra materiell trældom.

Kristen Videnskap åpenbarer den kjensgjerning at Sinn er Prinsipp, uendelig intelligens, kilden til all rettmessig virksomhet. Tillit til Sinn tilintetgjør den oprivende frykt, som er et resultat av uvitenhet om sannheten. Forståelse av Sinnets makt setter oss i stand til å tenke i overensstemmelse med Prinsippet, og viser oss tallrike veier frem til et liv som bringer velsignelser til alle vi kommer i berøring med.

På side 470 og 471 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "Det forhold som består mellem Gud og mennesket, guddommelig Prinsipp og idé, er uforgjengelig i Videnskapen; og Videnskapen kjenner hverken frafall fra eller tilbakevenden til harmoni, men fastholder at den guddommelige orden eller åndelige lov, ifølge hvilken Gud og alt hvad Han skaper, er fullkomne og evige, er forblitt uforandret i sin evige historie." Når vi forstår den frihet disse ord legger frem for oss, går vi med dyp glede og takknemlighet fremad på den vei vår Mester vandret.

Den frihet mange mennesker længter mest efter, går ut på å være fri for sykdommens trældom. Jesus demonstrerte det guddommelige Prinsipp som helbreder. Kristen Videnskap gir oss regler som setter enhver alvorlig søkende i stand til å gjøre bruk av hans forskrifter. De tilhører alle; og der er intet som kan hindre oss fra å nå frem til denne store velsignelse og finne hvile, fred og frihet. La oss beslutte oss til å iføre oss "Kristi sinn".

Jesus Kristus viste menneskene Kjærlighetens uforanderlige, uomskiftelige, absolutte makt. Han demonstrerte dens makt ved å helbrede de syke, omvende synderne og overvinne såkalt materiell lov. Han bød oss elske våre fiender. Dette har undertiden syntes vanskelig; men gjennem Kristen Videnskaps lære finner vi at det er en lykkelig mulighet. De som vier dette emne tid og studium, våkner op til å erkjenne den fred og makt som en forståelse av guddommelig Kjærlighet skjenker, og glæder sig ved å ha vunnet en ny opfatning av frihet.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Life of the Estuary

THERE is something fine about the estuary. It lies bare to heaven with an immense low skyline fading out to sea, a desolation of mud and slime through which the slow river makes its sinuous and lonely progress. The tawny saltings, a level and seemingly endless carpet, stretch for miles on the north and south shores, intersected here and there by black oozy creeks whose wanderings and minute ramifications are seemingly endless. Some of the wider creeks stretch away beyond the marshes to the regions of solid ploughland and pasture. Throughout the grey wintry daylight the harsh wind stirs wirily in the sere vegetation and the stiff brown grasses of the wide saltings, and the long low sea dyke is the only shelter from its continual piercing blast. Not a soul in view; not a house or even the prospect of one; only a few gaunt twisted bushes for trees; no sound from the expanse of ooze and water save the raucous half-suppressed cry of a far-off bird. For most people the scene is merely cheerless and entirely forbidding. When the snow lies inches deep and the briny pools left by the receding tide bear a crinkling of ice even at mid-day, it is not the kind of place which would appeal to many as a potential pleasure resort. But for those happy few who feel the call of the water and the wild, the wide featureless river mouth with its desolate marshes has a fascination, a strange, illogical charm which is irresistible.

Throughout the winter the estuary is the haunt of thousands of wild fowl. To an inexperienced or a disinterested eye their presence may not be obvious, but they are there. The white glint of a gull's wing as it turns in the pale sunlight or the keen whistling of pinions of a bunch of duck racing in the sky overhead might well be noticed, but few would guess what an enormous variety of bird-life is secreted far out there on the open water, on the mudflats, or in the saltings and the marshes. Ducks, geese, wading birds and marine species of various kinds move in each day with the incoming tides, some to shelter, the majority to feed. When the weather is really severe a great exodus of birds from the Continent occurs, and to the east coast estuaries of England comes many a strange bird seeking temporary shelter and more open conditions. Some of the birds will remain in the estuary for long periods using regular grounds for feeding and sleeping each day, but the great majority never remain in one place long. They are winter birds-of-passage and soon continue their wanderings elsewhere. The attraction of the estuary for the bird-watcher is consequently ever fluctuating and surprising, for the disappearance of one interesting species is compensated almost immediately by the arrival of another. Only look through the clear glass of a powerful telescope, turn it over to where the advancing tide is pushing its way over the dark mud-flat, and you will see something of the estuary's life.—From "England's Birds" by W. K. RICHMOND. (London: Faber.)

November Night

Out of the bright West,
Like a gray feather drifting,
Falls the cool night.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

True Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is freedom? Some think the privilege of giving license to self-will and appetite constitutes freedom. Others bend every effort towards amassing material wealth, in the belief that therein lies freedom; while still others follow the will-o'-the-wisp notion that only a continual round of pleasure can furnish the desired result. In ordering their lives according to these notions what do such persons gain? Bondage and unrest where freedom should be. Why? Because they are unaware of what Jesus meant when he said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free"—free from believing in what is not true. Even a degree of understanding of the truth, as revealed by Christ Jesus, begins to dispel fear, the arch enemy of freedom.

Fear is a great torment, and enters every line of material thinking. There is fear of weather, fear of disease, fear of loss, fear of accident, and so on. Yet, do we not read in the Scriptures, "God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind"? In comparing the ways of worldly wisdom and of true wisdom, we readily see the pitfalls and dangers on the one hand, and on the other the glorious, broadening outlook of progress and growth within reach of all who conform their lives to the way of Christ, Truth.

We need not go far to find persons with an abundance of personal force and self-will who, after establishing themselves in what is generally accepted as wealth, success, and power, have had the disheartening experience of finding themselves in a broken physical condition and mental bondage, and without the rest and enjoyment hoped for.

In Romans Paul speaks of those who "have a zeal of God, but not according to knowledge," and adds, "for they being ignorant of God's righteousness, . . . have not submitted themselves unto the righteousnesss of God." Being ignorant of God's righteousness has caused many to miss the true way. Jealousies, criticisms, sickness, and a score of other limiting beliefs give them no rest, defying their every effort. When, instead of indulging personal force and self-will, men let God who is Love govern their thinking, they find that unlimited possibilities of right achievement unfold, which lead to enduring happiness and true freedom.

Who does not respond to love, the love which reflects God? Yes, God is Love, and when understood and lived, Love makes one free indeed. Divine Love alone meets humanity's needs. The love which reflects Love ennobles humanity. Love is divine Principle; and gaining an understanding of its purity and power casts out the false material planning which so blinds and binds humanity. Spiritual love treads the path leading to universal freedom, for Love alone can loose from material bondage.

Christian Science reveals the fact that Mind is Principle, infinite intelligence, the source of all righteous activity. Reliance upon Mind destroys harrowing fear, which results from ignorance of the truth. Understanding the power of Mind enables us to think in accordance with Principle, and opens numerous avenues leading to a life which blesses all with whom we come in contact.

On pages 470 and 471 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history." Comprehending the freedom these words place before us, with what joy and gratitude we go forward in the way our Master trod!

For many people the most longed-for freedom is from the bondage of disease. Jesus demonstrated the divine Principle which heals. Christian Science gives us rules whereby every earnest seeker may apply his precepts. They are for all; and there is naught to hinder us from gaining this great blessing and finding rest, peace, and freedom. Let us resolve to put on "the mind of Christ."

Jesus the Christ pointed to the invariable, unchangeable, absolute power of Love. He demonstrated its power by healing the sick, reforming the sinner, and overcoming so-called material law. He bade us love our enemies. This has sometimes seemed difficult; but through the teaching of Christian Science we are finding it happily possible. Those who are giving time and study to this subject are awakening to the peace and power which an understanding of divine Love confers, and are rejoicing in a new concept of freedom.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

The Song of the Lark

(For the Painting by Jules Breton)

In the early dawning
Of a glad young day,
Where the wild flowers glisten
By the stony way,

Hushed in luscious stillness,
Everyone asleep—
Except a little peasant,
With her cool bare feet.

All her instincts told her
Light outshines the dark,
So she stopped to listen;
Then she heard the lark!

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL

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Home Rule Is Hinted For Boston Police

Veiled Hurley Proposal to End State-Appointed Head Stirs Debate

McSweeney Out

Timilty Takes Over Office as Outbursts of Indignation Come from Public

Possibility that the switch in Boston police commissioners was occasioned by the fight to reinstate certain members of the force who were discharged in the famous police strike of 1919 loomed strongly today.

It came from conflicting statements of the new commissioner, Joseph F. Timilty, and State Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston. Last night Senator Carroll said the striking police will be reinstated.

Today Commissioner Timilty fired back the statement, "Neither Eddie Carroll nor anybody else is speaking for me."

To this Senator Carroll retorted this afternoon: "He will reinstate the men. That's what Governor Curley wants. If Timilty doesn't, we'll introduce a bill and give the police department back to the city."

Seek to Divorce

Gov.-elect Charles F. Hurley's indication that he plans to seek to divorce Boston's police department from State rule through abolition of the State-appointed post of Police Commissioner by the Legislature, threw Boston into considerable debate today.

The Hurley indication came yesterday after Governor Curley's Wednesday night action in removing Eugene M. McSweeney as Police Commissioner and appointing Maj. Joseph F. Timilty in his place. The Governor's Council, on straight party lines, confirmed the removal and appointment.

Governor-elect Hurley's interpreted plan, to be included in his inaugural address, will place him on the side of many municipal reformers who have felt State control of the Boston Police Department has not worked according to theory. They contend expenses have risen unnecessarily, while police efficiency has dropped.

Out of Politics

The Boston police commissionership was originally placed under the appointive and removal power of the Governor and Council as a means to remove the department from the powerful grip of Boston's political bosses.

Yet during the Curley administration the police commissionership has been a major political football. Hardly had the Governor become established on Beacon Hill when he forced the resignation of Joseph J. Leonard, who had been appointed by Governor Ely after he had entrenched Mr. Leonard's predecessor, Eugene Hultman, in the more stable post of chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission.

Mr. Leonard was succeeded by Mr. McSweeney, who, at that time, was among the Curley favorites. Although Mr. McSweeney's appointment was strongly criticized at the time, the outgoing commissioner's administration won the praise of various outstanding business officials. At the time of his removal, Mr. McSweeney had most of Boston's important personages fighting for his retention.

Five in Six Years

In the short space of six years five men have been appointed to the Police Commissioner's post. Despite this evidence of political maneuvering, there are many who believe the return to "home rule" would be disastrous.

If the Mayor retains power over the police department, whoever he may be, there are many who fear the department will become merely a valuable cog in the Mayor's political machine. These persons particularly fear the possible election of Governor Curley to a fourth term as Mayor. The Governor has announced he is not out of politics despite his defeat in the United States Senator campaign. His friends say he can follow one of two courses. The first is to run for Mayor, the election of which takes place in November, 1937. The second is to seek the Governorship two years

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold tonight; lowest temperature about 20 degrees. Saturday cloudy and warmer; moderate westerly winds, becoming southerly and increasing Saturday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair, slightly colder in extreme south portion tonight; Saturday cloudy and warmer, light snow Saturday afternoon or night.

Vermont: Fair and continued cold tonight, Saturday light snow and warmer.

Massachusetts: Fair and continued cold tonight; Saturday cloudy and warmer.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight; Saturday cloudy and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh west winds becoming south and increasing Saturday and fair weather tonight becoming overcast Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	23	Minneapolis	14	14
Bermuda	68	68	New Orleans	42	42
Chicago	20	18	New York	22	22
Denver	34	32	Norfolk	32	32
Helena	24	22	Philadelphia	26	24
Jacksonville	40	40	St. Louis	18	18
Kansas City	26	24	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	56	56	Washington	24	24
Miami	60	56			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 27.
B—Minimum, Nov. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:37 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Saturday, 10:15 a. m.; height, 11.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

Freight Revenue Shows Big Jump; Liquor Sale Restrictions Tighten

Boston Today

Freight Revenue Shows Big Upturn

Rising freight revenues, pointing to the business upturn, and increased passenger revenues, despite the lowered fares, were reported today by three major New England roads.

The Boston & Maine railroad today reported the best freight revenue figures in any month in the past five years. For October freight revenue totaled $3,130,909.10, the first time since October, 1931, that the road has passed the $3,000,000 mark in any single month. Passenger, mail and express revenues all showed an increase over October, 1935, of $228,961.16, a 7.8 per cent advance. The road's net earnings, after all fixed charges were taken out, were $257,992.67, an increase of $132,984.22, or 106.3 per cent.

The Maine Central reported a net income of $69,578.37 over and above fixed charges in its monthly financial statement also issued today. All forms of the road's traffic showed increases in October despite heavy increases in taxes due to charges made against flood damage and the social security and railroad retirement acts. Freight revenue increased 6.86 per cent over October, 1935.

The New Haven railroad yesterday stated that October showed a net income of $370,381, an increase of $595,149, and the second month since March, 1934, that a net income had been announced.

Shipping Normal In Boston Harbor

Despite conflicting claims by strike headquarters as to the number of vessels tied up by the walkout of licensed personnel, shipping continued practically at normal in Boston harbor today.

Five colliers arrived from Hampton Roads this morning and were followed in by two tankers. The collier Lemuel Burrows of the Mystic Steamship Company, claimed by strikers as one of the vessels tied up, sailed before noon for Norfolk.

So pacific was the scene that Federal Conciliator P. W. Chappell, who came on from Washington this morning, planned to return this afternoon when he was assured by Richard Parkhurst of the Boston Port Authority, at a conference in Mayor Mansfield's office, that ships were loading and unloading and that waterfront conditions were not abnormal.

Later Mr. Parkhurst said: "In spite of all the comments that have been made about the port being tied up, Boston's shipping is not tied up in any respect. Shipping today is nearly 100 per cent normal, excluding, of course, the intercoastal boats which were taken out of service because of the west coast situation. If the Pacific coast situation could be cleared up the whole case of the east coast would adjust itself."

The Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association said it had more than 100 men on a "sit-down" strike on two freighters, the Black Hawk and the Cody. The Black Hawk, which arrived from Antwerp several days ago, is docked at South Boston and the Cody arrived today from Texas. Agents of the vessels said they were not informed of any strike, and that the work of unloading was proceeding without interruption.

Road Funds Use For Roads Pressed

The campaign to recapture Massachusetts highways funds for highways—"Be Fair to the Motorist"—drew reports from two sources today, the Massachusetts Petroleum Industries Committee and the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts.

J. Ernest Kerr, secretary of the Petroleum Industries Committee, suggested a new phase for "fairness" in estimating that automotive taxes paid by Massachusetts car owners average 19.7 per cent of their value as compared with an average tax rate of 2.1 per cent on real estate and other property.

Pointing out that the average value of motor vehicles in this State is $212, Mr. Kerr said that last year automotive taxes averaged $43.71. At this rate, he added, the motorist pays for his vehicle in taxes in five years and one month, whereas the owner of real and other property sees many years pass before his tax bill equals the assessed value of his property. He advocated repeal of federal automotive taxes, and urged the use of revenue from reasonable state gasoline sales taxes and registration fees exclusively for highway financing.

"The high cost of motor taxes indicates the necessity of being fair to the motorist, as one of the State's largest sources of revenue," said Mr. Kerr. "Fairness calls for reasonable state gasoline sales taxes and registration fees, and use of the revenue therefrom exclusively for highway financing. The motorist is paying for roads, and should have them. Fairness calls also for repeal of the duplicating federal gasoline tax, revenue from which goes into the treasury to be spent for general purposes."

Capt. Eli C. Benway, manager of the Massachusetts' Motor Truck Club, reporting on the drive against diversion of highway funds to other purposes, said: Truck and bus, and other commercial drivers, and traveling men whose livelihood and safety are largely dependent upon highways, motorists generally, gasoline station attendants, and automobile salesmen, highway engineers and even the policemen who patrol the highways are all co-operating in this campaign.

"They have circulated initiatory petitions throughout the State, reaching every class of motorist and taxpayer," said Mr. Benway. "They have secured signatures to the petitions that will require action by the next General Court. As signatures are multiplied—the Boston Automobile Club reported 12,000 names secured at the automobile show last week—attention will be turned to legislators. Every one of them will be visited and given the story of the motor vehicle operator and his taxes. No promise will be sought, but an effort will be made to spread our case before every House and Senate member before it becomes a legislative issue."

Post Office Plans Big Bargain Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The versatility of the post-office department is apparently seeking new bounds. Out of Mr. Tague's quite businesslike offices in the Federal Building today came an impressive list of what might be titled, "What the Post Office Department is Offering in the Way of Christmas Gifts."

The items, apparently garnered by the department during the last year from its lost or undelivered mail, run a wide gamut.

There are butter spreaders, two slide rules, a used automobile tire, dresses that range in size from 16 to 36, to say nothing of a dozen packages of violin bow hair.

Among the more elegant gifts there are diamond rings, electric clocks, seven pairs of ear drops for ladies, and the usual assortment of ties, shirts and gloves for men.

The goods will be shown at Burlington avenue annex of the department (located just off Brookline avenue and in back of the Fenway Park) next Wednesday from 11 to 3, and they will go on sale at 10 a. m. Thursday. No returns, no refunds, no alterations, no deliveries. Terms: cash.

Removal Sought Of Fire Hazards

Richard S. Robie, member of the State Board of Appeal on Fire Insurance Rates, today called for legislation empowering either the state fire marshal or local fire chiefs to remove dilapidated and dangerous structures.

Mr. Robie's demand came during a public hearing before the board on the appeal of two Malden women in connection with fire insurance rate increases on their properities. Francis R. Ahearn, branch manager of the New England Insurance Exchange, explained the increase in rates in stating that they adjoined a dilapidated structure which was considered a fire hazard.

Mr. Ahearn said 38 such buildings in Lynn were responsible for the rates on 78 adjoining properties; 97 in Lowell for those on 216 properties, and 48 in Cambridge for 104 other buildings.

Truck Drivers' Bosses Rebuked

Because John O. Beck, truck driver, had worked for more than three days without sleep, Judge Michael J. Murray of the Municipal Court today bluntly rebuked heavy profit-seeking employers and business men.

The driver was arrested a week ago, when the rear wheel of his truck hit a patrol car. Charges of driving negligently, driving under the influence of liquor, and leaving the scene of an accident were made.

In court this morning, Beck declared he left Akron, Ohio, two days before his arrival in Boston on Nov. 19. He had worked without sleep since his arrival, he added. His arrest took place at 1:15 a. m., Nov. 20.

Judge Murray declared: "It is a surprising thing that employers will permit their drivers to work such a long time without sleep. Business men are expecte dto try and run their companies at a profit but they should not expect to operate so that their employees become a menace to those on public highways."

Beck was found guilty of driving under the influence of liquor.

Boston Today

Liquor Votes Show Temperance Gains

Despite large votes in Wakefield and Waltham in favor of liquor, generally or in modified form, temperance interests were optimistic today.

Wakefield's vote in the recent election authorized retention of "package stores." Today the Board of Selectmen in that town announced an increase almost doubling the original license fee for such establishments. Formerly $800, the fee now stands at $1500.

Repercussions in Waltham led to declaring by city authorities of a six-day liquor week. No more beverages of an alcoholic nature may be sold there on Sunday by any of the 41 licensed restaurants, taverns and stores.

Although the week was shortened, license fees generally remained the same. For "package stores," however, the license fee was increased from $800 to $900. The city voted "Wet" Nov. 3.

Snow Trains Plan Big Winter Season

Conditions pointing to a practically unbroken season for northern New England hotel, inn and camp keepers were indicated as the Boston & Maine Railroad today announced an augmented schedule of "snow trains" for the coming season in its snow train booklet just released.

Regarding hotel accommodations, the road's vice-president in charge of traffic, J. W. Rimmer, advised all snow trainers, and especially parties, to make their reservations well in advance. In fact, certain hotels are already sold out for certain week ends, so that those who wish to secure accommodations for popular points had better check with the road or with the hotels in advance, he said. Many more hotels and inns will remain open, however, so that there will be more lodgings offered.

The new booklet, "The Snow Train," a 40-page, profusely illustrated pamphlet, is intended to "further stimulate the development of northern New England as the leading winter sports area in the country." The first snow train, it reveals, will be operated on New Year's Day, conditions permitting. No destination has been announced.

A new "wrinkle" in snow trains is to be attempted this year, the booklet states, in a one-day Saturday snow train. This was created in response to a number of requests from prospective snow enthusiasts who find themselves unable to go on Sundays. Further response, the road indicated, will determine whether this train will be feasible to continue.

Wragg Names His Secretary

Acting on the assumption that he has virtually guaranteed himself election as president of the State Senate, Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham today announced he would appoint William F. Furbush to serve as his secretary.

Mr. Furbush is a Boston newspaperman, who acted as publicity head for the Republican State Committee during the last election. The secretaryship to the Senate president is a state-paid position. The minimum salary is $3000, the maximum $5000.

Senator Wragg is said to have written promises from 24 Republican senators that they will vote for him. This is three more than are required to assure his election.

Curley Leaves For Trip to Cuba

Gov. James M. Curley left today, with his daughter, Mary, and her husband, Lieut. Col. Edward C. Donnelly, for a 10-day vacation trip to Havana.

The Governor's departure threw political circles into a buzz of speculations, since it had been expected that the Governor's long-promised redistribution of state jobs could surely come no later than next week's meeting of the Executive Council.

Boston Stores Start Holiday Closing Hours

Clerks Work to 6 p. m.; Escape Night Sessions of Former Years

Shop Early Slogan

Supper for 12,000 saleswomen, clerks, floorwalkers and managers that comprise the personnel of Boston department and specialty stores in the membership of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will be served a half-hour later than usual tonight.

For the Christmas shopping period begins today and these stores are now open until 6 p. m. daily until Dec. 23, instead of closing at 5:30 o'clock. But to the workers, the extra half hour each day represents a reward for faithful and efficient service during store hours, as it displaces the former custom of keeping the shops open evenings as well as days in the pre-Christmas period.

Crowds Fill Stores

A few years ago, mill workers, office employees and housewives whose tasks kept them busy during daylight hours, thronged the stores in the evening. Crowds filled the broad aisles, gathering around the counters to purchase holiday needs.

Pre-Christmas evening shopping was convenient—for those who spent that joy might ring in the voices of the youngsters on the morning of Dec. 25. But it was a different story for those who stood behind counters long hours overtime. To them, Christmas was a day of rest—an opportunity to catch up on lost sleep.

Then came modern progress, with its educational programs of "shop early" and co-operative analysis and study of merchandising problems by organized groups of merchants. The retail trade board was formed.

Experiments Made

Experiments were made in adjustment of working hours—gentle at first. A half hour of the long evening session was chopped off first and then a few evenings were dropped. Step by step the idea expanded, spread among the merchants, was adopted and found not only to be possible but practical. Store clerks became "better satisfied and more efficient employees," according to store managers.

Adjustment of other hours followed and the astounding idea was adopted of abandoning the "early bird" opening of shops for stray customers on their way to work. Today Boston stores in the membership of the retail trade board do not open before 9:30 a. m. at any time of the year.

Closing hours vary with the seasons. The usual hour is 5:30 p. m., except from the middle of June to mid-September, when doors are locked at 5 p. m., and from Thanksgiving Day to Christmas, when they remain open till 6 o'clock. During July and August they remain closed all day Saturdays. There was no reduction in pay of employees when the hours were adjusted.

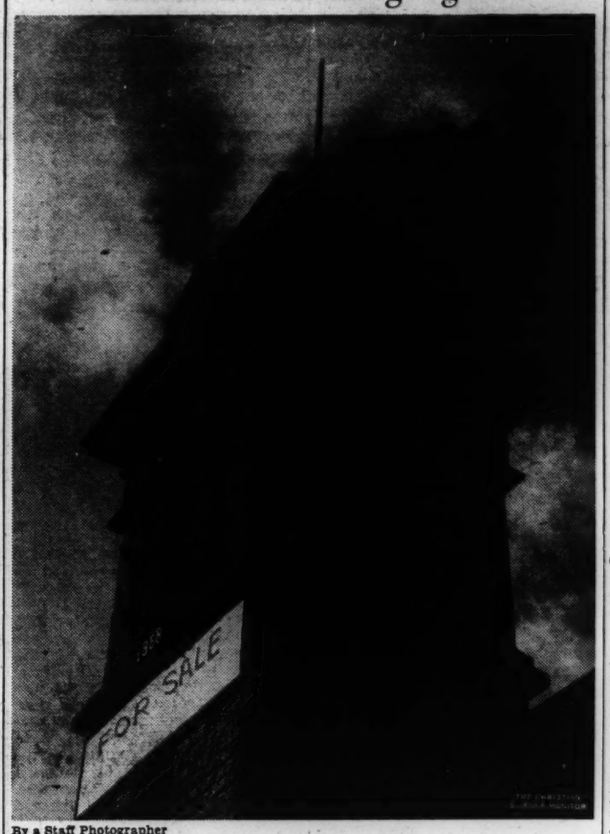
Men's clothing stores that remained open every evening were brought together by the board, including non-members, and now are closed at 6 p. m., excepting on Saturdays and during the fortnight preceding Christmas and Easter.

"Shop Early" Stressed

Today, retail stores stress the "shop early" idea in advertising and a new slogan—"Buy Now for Christ-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Its Old Bell to Ring Again



By a Staff Photographer

An Old Textile Mill Tower

With the date 1868 and a "For Sale" on its heavy stone tower, this Fall River mill typifies the depression situation of many of the older cotton goods plants. Today workmen are busy installing new machinery in this mill and soon its old bell once more will summon workmen for a busy day.

New England Wages at Peak; Textile Mills Humming Again

Northeast Winning Fight to Retain Industry, Expert Declares

New England is winning its fight to hold what remains of its cotton industry, Russell T. Fisher, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said today in a radiocast over station WBZ. After seven machinery-rusting years, the New England textile horizon again is clouded by smoke pouring from mill chimneys.

The stimulating effects of industrial recovery is felt in nearly every community, the cotton expert noted. Textile workers are leaving the mills on pay days with fatter envelopes. He said the wave of wage increases within New England is spreading rapidly southward where it would have an immediate effect upon national recovery.

Won Without Strikes

"In New England," Mr. Fisher continued, "if prosperity continues, more than $7,250,000 will be added to the purchasing power of cotton textile communities in the next year. It is not without significance that these millions in wage increases have been obtained without strikes. The economic losses that always accrue to all who are involved in industrial conflicts have not accompanied these wage increases.

"Management, in going along with the general feeling of optimism, is hopeful that continued prosperity

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

October Figures Reveal March of Industry to Prosperity

Business poured more dollars into wage-earners' pockets last month than in any previous October since 1929, the New England Council reported today, in a survey that showed New England power production at its highest level in years and employment at the highest peak since 1930.

The report revealed that business throughout the New England district was about 10 per cent better in October than in the same month a year ago.

October Milestones

Other October milestones in the path toward industrial recovery were noted by the Council as follows:

1. Largest daily average metal tonnage receipts of New England railroads since 1929 and a 24.3 per cent increase over October, 1935.

2. Estimated 474,855 workers in Massachusetts factories, the largest number since June, 1930, and 5.1 per cent greater than October, 1935.

3. Report from 118 manufacturing plants in Hartford and New Haven, Conn., showing a total of 71,163 workers, an increase of nearly 12 per cent over the previous October figures.

4. Increase of 4.4 per cent in carloadings of New England railroads since October, 1935.

5. Rhode Island business pay rolls totaled $15,031,794, an increase of 9 per cent over the previous month and 6.5 per cent over the previous October.

Business Gains Reported

Various sections of New England reported similar upturns in business. The value of New England building contracts, for instance, amounted to $20,151,000 in October, which represented an increase of 13 per cent over September and 38.6 per cent above the previous October figures. The value of these contracts was greater than at any previous month since October, 1931.

New England department store sales in October were 13 per cent above the previous October figures and 10 per cent ahead of 1935 for the first 10 months of this year.

Spindle hours in the cotton industry increased 11 per cent last October over the corresponding month of 1935.

Council Optimistic

Optimism was expressed by the council over the general business outlook for the future. Based on a report by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the council pointed out that Massachusetts industries at least could expect a continued increase in activities. This was indicated in the index of manufacturers' orders for October, 1936, as compared with September. The index figure of 100 is based on a normal year:

	October	September
Textiles	175.0	139.1
Leather and shoes	61.8	53.8
Metal trades	98.5	85.6
Paper	89.9	71.1
All others	99.2	99.2
Combined groups	108.0	95.4

Use of Sinewy Vernacular Urged on English Teachers

By Millicent Taylor

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Language as social behavior. Language as a means of doing things. Language easy and free, but not too free and easy. This is the concept of one's native tongue recommended to teachers by Prof. Walter Barnes of New York University at the opening session last evening of the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English in the Hotel Statler, Boston.

"To acquire a pleasant, conversational, American vernacular, vigorous, picturesque, full-blooded, folksy, racy, sinewy—surely this is a task to which we may well devote ourselves, and a challenge which should energize our students," Professor Barnes said. "This is the language that American youth should learn to speak, and, at times, to write. The formal style that we have preferred in schools should be regarded and taught only as a special 'dialect,' to be employed in the relatively formal situations of life."

Linguistics Overemphasized

Too much emphasis in the schools has been put upon language as logic, as linguistics, upon systematic grammar, upon theoretical differences between "mays" and "cans," Professor Barnes declared. "We are now approaching the education of young people through a more or less realistic study of the young people themselves, listening to their ideas and opinions, analyzing their needs. Not until we have accepted as our basic concept language as primarily social behavior and have devised a successful program of teaching it will American youth be adequately equipped to engage in language activity," he maintained. "And we can build this program only by studying the language scenes and situations outside the school, by analyzing the skills and techniques involved and defining the appropriate colloquial style, and then by formulating a realistic, rigorous program of curricular activities in language as behavior. Furthermore, American youth will learn their language only by acting in social situations."

Professor Barnes urged his audience to set up as the standard language to be taught in the schools, colloquial English rather than the formal style so little used in daily living. "We must define and teach a more natural, idiomatic, comfortable mode of communication," he said. "Most people, young and old, in the ordinary situations of life willingy employ this style; but they don't learn to use it effectively, with force and charm. Or if they do," he added, "they owe nothing to the school."

Professor Barnes's theme was in effect the keynote of the opening session, which after addresses of welcome by Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools, Boston, and

(Continued on Page 13, Column 6)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL—"Dead End," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by Norman Bel Geddes. Featuring Clem Wilenchick, Mady Correll, Warren Ashe, Donald Sharpe and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

SHUBERT—"New Faces," by Leonard Sillman. Featuring the Duncan Sisters, Eddie Garr, Frances Williams Imogene Coca and Charles Kemper. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — Col. W. de Basil's Ballet Russe. Tonight's program: "Le Pavillon," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Tricorne" and "Prince Igor." 8:30. Tomorrow Matinee 2:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

REPERTORY — "It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Straight as an Arrow," "Little Champ," "Screen Snapshots," "Graveyard of Ships," "Music Everywhere," latest newsreels and other shorts.

STATE AND ORPHEUM —"Love on the Run," co-starring Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10.

UPTOWN — "Ramona," with Loretta Young, Don Ameche, Kent Taylor, Pauline Frederick and others. 1, 4, 7, 9:55. Also "The Big Game," with Philip Huston, June Travis and James Gleason. 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Cain and Mabel," with Marion Davies, Clark Gable and Allen Jenkins. Also "Back to Nature."

MEMORIAL—"Winterset," with Burgess Meredith and Margo. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8:10, 10:12.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Lady Be Careful" with Lew Ayres and Mary Carlisle. Fenway: 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:35. Also Warner Baxter and June Lang in "White Hunger." Fenway: 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount: 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

TREMONT — "The Masquerader." 9:58 a. m., 12:20, 3:09, 5:58 8:47. Also "Golden Arrow," with Bette Davis. 8:50, 11:12 a. m., 1:50, 4:39, 7:28, 10:17.

FINE ARTS — "Tanzmusik," Viennese musical film, featuring Liane Haid. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

BOSTON — "Smartest Girl in Town," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 10:50 a. m., 1:05, 3:25, 5:40, 8, 10:15. Stage: Eddie Cantor, Parkyakarkus, Jimmy Wallington, Jane Cooper and others.

EXETER — Will Rogers in "Ambassador Bill." 1:50 4:54, 7:55. Also "My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 3, 6:04, 9:05.

MODERN — "Cain and Mabel," with Clark Gable and Marion Davies. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also "Thank You, Jeeves," featuring Arthur Treacher and Virginia Field. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Pigskin Parade," with Gladys George, John Howard and Arline Judge. Also "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie" with Gladys George.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Dodsworth," with Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Back to Nature," with the Jones Family. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Radio Programs
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METROPOLITAN — The Dionne Quintuplets in "Reunion," featuring Jean Hersholt and Rochelle Hudson. 12:10, 2:40, 5:20, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: Horace Heidt and his Alemite Brigadiers.

UNIVERSITY — "Swing Time," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 2:55, 6:10 9:30. Also "Wives Never Know," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Other Events

SOUTH END NYA LECTURE — Seaton W. Manning on "Napoleon and His True Greatness." Harriet E. Tubman House, 25 Holyoke Street. 8.

FORD HALL FORUM PLAYERS — "Eugene O'Neill and His Plays" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana. The Barn, 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

ELISABETH PEABODY HOUSE — "Little Men," given as a benefit performance. 8.

OLD BELFRY CLUB HOUSE—"Bulldog Drummond," seventh annual presentation of Batile Green Players. Order of De-Molay. A Herbert R. Marden production. Corner of Mussey and Forest Streets, Lexington. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Museum Treasures" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Climb Big Blue Hill. Meet in Mattapan Square at bus shelter near the bridge. Bus to Big Blue Hill. 2.

TWENTIETH CENTURY ASSOCIATION — Dr. Tehyi Hsieh on "Confucianism and Current Events in the Orient." 3 Joy Street. 1.

New England Textile Mills Modernizing

Area Is Meeting Challenge of Southern States and Also Japan

New Machinery

With Piling Up of Orders Demand for More Facilities Increases

New England is answering the challenge of the South and Japan.

The region is modernizing its vast textile plants. A survey of mills, mill engineers and mill machinery makers today discloses that an almost unprecedented program of plant modernization is in full swing.

While exact figures could hardly be compiled from all the multitudinous plants and business involved, observers had only to glance at reports of upswinging machinery securities and listen to the clatter of capacity-taxed founderies to know that more new-style cards, looms, and slashers, as well as many other items of mill machinery are now in preparation for New England cotton-making plants than at any time since 1927.

Striving to Meet

In this way New England is striving to meet the challenge flung down by cheap labor and new production methods in both Japan and America's own South.

The two major machine-building concerns in New England, the Whitin Machine Company of Whitinsville, Mass., and the Saco-Lowell Company with plants in several parts of New England have sounded the full steam ahead signal. Orders on the spindles assure steady work for hundreds of men through the winter.

David L. Edwards, president of the Saco-Lowell concern, today wore the smile of a Yankee business man who sees clear weather and capacity production ahead for some time, "but don't get the impression," he admonished, "that we can't take care of any more orders. We can."

Several factors enter the present picture. In the first place, of course, the need for modernization was acutely vivid by the depression. Only the mills equipped to run on the narrowest margins of profit could hope to produce goods during the lean years.

Civil War Period

Pride that many mill owners took in having Civil War period machinery in their mills gave way during the past few years to open admiration for those new mills which proved the advantages of later model machines.

But during the depression there was little incentive for installing new machinery, even if mill owners had cash reserves sufficient to pay for it. Almost 85 per cent of the cotton textile industry moved to the South where labor is about 20 per cent less than in New England, and, simultaneously, Japanese imports began to multiply in a perturbing manner. The mill owner could not help but wonder what future there was ahead of him.

During this period, however, mill engineers and machinery salesmen hammered home their message of what modernization could do for the industry. They offered outright hope of being able to meet the new factors of competition.

Buying Cotton Goods

Then, just within the last few months, people all over the nation began buying cotton goods. Housewives who had held up on purchases of sheets and pillow cases suddenly found the need for new ones no longer possible to postpone. The same condition was true of many other fabrics.

Retailers exhausted their stocks; likewise wholesalers. The mills were swamped with orders.

The ordinary Yankee procedure probably would be to look upon the present period of prosperity as being more or less transitory and they would, as a consequence, try to put all profits they could into reserve funds for leaner days ahead.

The depression, however, brought conditions that do not make building up of surpluses especially desirable. There are, as a specific instance, the new federal taxes.

Yankee Sense

Then there is the shrewd Yankee sense which apparently now foresees continued demand for cotton goods for quite a long period ahead.

Combine these factors and the reason for the present modernization stands out sharply limned.

Frank W. Reynolds, principal in the well-known mill engineering firm of Lockwood, Greene Company, is among those who attribute much of the present modernizing activity to a deep-rooted conviction on the part of mill owners that production levels are to remain high for some time.

Modernization can take two tacks. One is simply to replace old machinery with later models and make internal rearrangements of existing equipment along lines found to be more efficient. The other tack is to build a whole new mill, building and all, arranged on new principles of production.

The present trend in New England mill modernization is toward the first system of installing new machinery in old plants. There are several reasons for this. For one thing a sentimental attachment associates with many old mill buildings, for another many of the old buildings were so stanchly built that they still give good service. Probably most important of all is the obvious fact that such type of modernization is much cheaper than the other.

Through the years New England has amassed innumerable textile plants. They line almost all the im-

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Percentage Vote High in Bay State

There was no question about Bay Staters choosing to exercise their right to vote at the Nov. 3 election. Compilations by the Executive Council today disclosed that 1,875,125 persons actually voted in the gubernatorial race out of a total registration of 2,062,620. This was a percentage of 90.91 and is the second highest ever reached in the Commonwealth.

The highest came in the governorship contest of 1928 when Frank G. Allen was opposed by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole. In that year 1,609,795 persons voted out of 1,722,263 registered. The percentage was 93.47.

What's Going On in the Arts

Ballet Russe Nights

Last night at the Opera House, Massine's new ballet set to Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique" came to its first Boston performance and was most enthusiastically received.

Massine is a polished dancer and at times a brilliant choregrapher. His efforts to project ballet into new fields cannot be dismissed as negligible, whether or not we agree with all he does. At any rate, it is easier to accept a program symphony in saltatory visualization, than it is to accept an absolute symphony—that is, to the musically minded.

As seen for the third time, Massine's witty thrusts in mockery of the perfervid romanticism of the score stand out. It is a clumsy mockery in the incident of the jocund deer in the Pastorale, mildly amusing in the sportive judges of the March to the Scaffold, perhaps unintentional in the grotesqueries of the Witches' Sabbath. If Massine had carried the romanticism to its full lengths as indicated in both the program and the score, it would have been even funnier—probably too funny to be taken seriously as a work of art in this age.

A third viewing is clarifying. Details which are obscure among the multiple impressions of the first view come to light. It reveals Massine as a sensitive musician (in spite of "Choreartium"), cleverly manipulating groups and single dancers in correlation with the themes. This ballet was reviewed at some length at the time of its opening in New York and further discussion of it would be repetitious. Efrem Kurts conducted.

The other new ballet on last night's program was Lichine's "Pavillon," which is not much more than a pretty divertissement in academic style—something to be regarded patiently as a first step of the young choregrapher who may have more to give in maturity than he has now. Cecil Beaton's scenery and costumes are attractive. Much of the dancing tinkles with the music, arranged by Dorati (conducting) from Borodin. Riabouchinska was the essence of the Fairy Sprite. Baronova, not at her best last evening, a winsome Young Girl, temporarily and

Waif

Margo, in the Filmed "Winterset," Now On View at the Keith Memorial

quite inconsequentially separated from her sweetheart, danced by Lichine.

A really delightful ballet revived here Wednesday night for the first time in several seasons is "La Concurrence," ballet, curtain, scenery and costumes by André Derain, music by Georges Auric, choregraphy by Georges Balanchine, all in delicious accord. The subtle overtones of human reactions to new clothes, in the stylized pantomimic comedy, the breath of wistfulness behind it, keep it light and gay and a little touching.

Like a gracious symbol of style as the outward fulfillment of a higher selfhood, Toumanova presides—always the ballerina—on her pointés, or tossing off fouettes en tournant; yet more—a secret communicant to each of us in the audience. Shabelevsky's Vagabond also shares his secret. The ragged beggar is not wholly integrated by fine raiment. Too much has gone before. A pathetic comic.

Like "Cotillon," though of less ineffable an atmosphere, "Concurrence" seems a high example of modern ballet at its best—delicate, imaginative, from within its own medium radiating far beyond it; and Balanchine, the composer of both, a leading choregrapher of the day.

"L'Après-midi d'un Faune," with Lichine modifying his New York performance, was presented for the first time here by this company on Wednesday evening, and the concluding "Danses Slaves et Tsiganes," from Dargomijsky's opera "Roussalka," had not been seen here before. Danilova led the Slav Dance with a great deal of charm and Yura Lazovsky vigorously companioned Shabelevsky leading the Gypsy Dance. A lively program ending.

There seems to be little point in resuscitating "L'Après-midi d'un Faune." The figures in profile, à la Grecian vase, look incredibly stuffy. The business with the drapery is tedious. It would take a very great artist to endow Debussy's shimmering fantasy with its poetic counterpart in dance. M. L.

New Motion Pictures

If RKO-Radio had not thought it necessary to provide a Hollywood happy ending for "Winterset," its screen transcription of Maxwell Anderson's play would have been a major cinematic event. The film, up to the end, faithfully records the drama, and preserves much of the poetry. It is directed with atmosphere and imagination, and finely acted. The prelude showing the holdup and trial is done with discretion. But at the close Mlo, by playing the forbidden hurdy-gurdy, brings back the officer on the beat just in time to save him and Miriamne from Trock's gun, and Trock is slain by one of his own gunmen. This may make the picture popular, but it is an artistic sin. Burgess Meredith, Margo and Eduard Ciannelli of the stage company appear in their original roles, and there is also good work by John Carradine as Romagna, Edward Ellis as Judge Gaunt, Maurice Moscovitch as Esdras, Paul Guilfoyle as Garth, and Stanley Ridges as Shadow. The film is on view at the Keith Memorial.

In "Tanzmusik," Austrian dialogue film which opened at the Fine Arts Theater Wednesday, we see ourselves—or at least some of ourselves—as others see us. The heroine is a spoiled American girl who marries a famous Viennese jazz pianist unaware that he really disdains jazz and has aspirations to play Bach and Beethoven. In Vienna, she becomes bored by his constant practicing and they part. Meanwhile, the pianist has found a young girl music student who "sponsors" him, not learning his identity until just before the classical début. It is successful, however, and all ends happily. The film has amusing moments but even with English sub-titles the lengthy dialogue passages may be found somewhat tedious by those who do not understand German. Leo Slezak, one-time opera star, virtually steals the show from the romantic leads. These are pleasantly enough handled by Liane Haide, Gusti Huber and Herman Thimig. Hans Thimig does well in a comedy bit. A "March of Time," news and a Mickey Mouse in color complete the program.

For those who enjoy delightfully impossible farces in which handsome reporters rescue beautiful heiresses from spies and gold digging counts against a romantic European background, the line forms at the box offices of Loew's State and Orpheum theaters this week. The story is more than slightly reminiscent of "It Happened One Night." That veteran reporter, Clark Gable, shows once more that he is equally at home in comic or romantic situations and Joan Crawford displays her comedic talents. Franchot Tone turns in his best performance for some time as a rival reporter whom Mr. Gable doublecrosses with regularity and good humor. Donald Meek steals the screen during his short scenes, while Reginald Owen and Mona Barrie fill smoothly the roles of two spies posing as stratosphere fliers. The program contains short features, including a Disney color short about the famed piglets, and news.

Eddie Cantor received an ovation at the Keith-Boston Theater yesterday. Mr. Cantor's fans waited hours in line and jammed the theater. Parkyakarkus, his stooge; Jimmy Wallington, radio announcer, and his wife, Jane Cooper; Deanna Durbin, a 12-year-old with a remarkably sweet voice, and Band Leader Jacques Renard, assist him. The screen offering is "Smartest Girl in Love," a fairly amusing farce about a photographer's model who gets her rich husband by being honest in love. Ann Sothern, Gene Raymond, Helen Broderick and Eric Blore are in the cast.

"White Hunter," a lugubrious tale of intrigue in the jungle, and "Lady Be Careful," a comic effort about sailors, opened at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters yesterday. The former pictures takes Warner Baxter to Africa to forget his broken life in England. Comes the munitions maker responsible for his downfall, bringing wife and daughter for a hunt. Mr. Baxter grimly refrains from vengeance, rescues the daughter more than once, and all ends happily. June Lang is the girl, Wilfrid Lawson the munitions man. Alison Skipworth and Gail Patrick are in the cast. Lew Ayres and Mary Carlisle are the romantic principals of "Lady Beware," which has undergone a general scouring since it appeared as "Sailor Beware" on the stage. Benny Baker abets proceedings.

William S. Haseltine

An interesting exhibition has been on view at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, consisting of oils and water colors painted by William S. Haseltine, who was graduated from Harvard in the fifties. He embarked soon after graduation on the career of an artist, went abroad to study at Düsseldorf and Rome. He settled in Rome, where he helped to found the American Academy.

The pictures at the Fogg Museum reveal the talent of a splendid craftsman endowed with a poetic imagination. William S. Haseltine portrayed outdoor scenes with the grace and gravity, the painstaking draftsmanship of the best landscape painters of the century. At the Fogg Museum we note the definiteness in tree forms, shapes of cliffs and mountains; the constructional design is there, not given to be sure the prominence and dominance of later schools. The trees grow, the rocks jut out in their solid, enduring character. The buildings are painted with architectural understanding.

And yet for William Haseltine the panorama, seen at a distance, viewed as a large, spreading scene, was held under the spell of a majestic, quiet subdual. In the poised manner of the classical artist he seems to have preferred restraint. There is a very soothing calm, an admirable and exalted detachment. The colors were carefully thought out, sensitively applied, selected and graded to suit the quiet, though evocative visualization. Among the subjects are scenes of Venice and the Alps, Capri, the Olive Grove at Tivoli.

These pictures carry us back to a century when one group of painters, to which William Haseltine belonged, invested years of effort, a lifetime of practice, to portraying the beauty of nature. These artists were free of the controversy and conflict which thrusts artists up in groups, set the way for all the 'isms. From the pictures seen at Fogg we may learn that many artists continued to work outside the field of battle, in their modest way. For the time they have been set aside for the newness of innovation, but time will bring to the fore any craftsmanship which was well done under the guidance of a poetic imagination.

D. A.

Gumbolimbo Tree Fragrant

The gumbolimbo tree of Florida exudes fragrant balsam when cut.

8000 SS-5 Forms Need Correction

In the 50,000 SS-5 employee forms which have been turned in since Tuesday, 8000 have been incorrectly filled out and will be returned to workers, it was announced by Social Security officials today.

The commonest error was found to be omissions in answers dealing with place of birth and names of parents. Workers filling out these cards are urged to follow instructions and in answering on birthplace to give the postoffice form of address, including the county and state. Initials are not sufficient in the case of parents' names.

Half a million of these cards were distributed in the Boston postal district last Tuesday. They must be filled out and returned by Dec. 5.

Home Rule Is Hinted For Boston Police

(Continued From Page 11)

hence. Those close to the Governor believe he will choose the Mayoralty road.

Thus the police department, through home rule, would be turned over to the Curley forces, "home-rule" opponents say. The state-control advocates have always wanted to avoid such a situation.

Urging Its Return

Governor Curley, while Mayor, was continually pleading that the Police Commissioner appointive power should be returned to the Mayor. However, while Governor, he did not accede to Mayor Mansfield's similar pleas.

Those who favor state control insist that the past few years have been the exception to the theory that state control makes for a better police department. They contend state control should be continued to obtain real proof of its value.

Governor-elect Hurley's plans regarding the Boston Police Commissionership were revealed in a carefully worded statement, prepared to keep him out of ope conflict with Governor Curley. The statement read:

"Of paramount interest to me regarding the Boston Police Department is that the citizens of Boston are given adequate police protection and that crime and all forms of rackets be eliminated.

Held Responsible

"The Superintendent of Police, Edward W. Fallon, a man who has risen from the ranks, should be held responsible for the administration of the Police Department.

"I want it distinctly understood that I have the utmost confidence in Superintendent Fallon's honesty and ability.

"I will have definite recommendations concerning the Police Department in my inaugural address."

Political observers interpret Mr. Hurley's declaration regarding Superintendent Fallon to mean he favors abolition of the commissionership and the awarding of full control of the police to the Superintendent.

Meanwhile, as Governor - elect Hurley was busy with his budget and inaugural address, Major Timilty, constant companion of Governor Curley during the past two years, was becoming acquainted with his new work. At the same time he was busy defending his appointment, attacked on many sides by those who had come to regard Commissioner McSweeney as one of Boston's best police heads.

"People say I'm unfit to serve as Police Commissioner because of lack of training," the Major said. "Well, what about my predecessors—McSweeney, Leonard, Hultman and Wilson? What experience did they have, I'd like to know?

"Looks Like a Cinch"

"This new job looks like a cinch to me compared with the position under civil service in the Internal Revenue Department that I have just given up. I'll have only 2500 men under me in the Police Department, as compared with the 10,000 under my supervision in my old job as inspector in charge of offices in New England. My old job paid $7500 a year and the new job pays $8000. The job with the Federal Government was a lifetime job, while the term of Police Commissioner is five years."

The Major later revealed that he could return to his Internal Revenue position at any time in the future. In the Internal Revenue service, Major Timilty said he gained more varied police experience than most police officers.

"There is no question in my mind that I am fitted to be Police Commissioner. As inspector of offices since 1918 I have participated in the enforcement of the prohibition and drug laws. In 1924, for example, I spent six months in Honolulu in charge of a drive against a huge drug-smuggling ring that was in league with a few crooked Internal Revenue agents. Yes, I think I have had more varied experience in law enforcement than a police officer would ever get."

Few That Long

Despite the five-year term, few police commissioners recently have held office that long. Political disfavor has caused most removals. Even should the Hurley abolition plan fail in the Legislature, there are many persons on Beacon Hill who believe Governor-Elect Hurley will oust Major Timilty and supplant him with someone more favorable to Mayor Mansfield and Boston business men. It is quite possible he would reappoint Mr. McSweeney.

A drive to force such action is already under way. Frank A. East, president of the West Roxbury Businessmen's Association, will head the campaign. A conference with the Governor-elect will be sought. Then petitions demanding Mr. McSweeney's reinstatement will be circulated. When sufficient names to create strong pressure are obtained, the petitions will be placed before Mr. Hurley.

Governor Curley, in removing Mr. McSweeney, gave his reasons in a statement, which read in part:

"The crime conditions which have unfolded in the past three weeks are indicative that rackets of every character have been permitted to flourish and within the past ten days it has become increasingly apparent that the Police Department is being administered for the protection of the racketeers rather than the protection of the general public.

From Mr. McSweeney came the answering charge that his removal was the result of his refusal to reinstate those policemen who participated in the Boston police strike of 1919.

N. E. Textile Mills Modernize

(Continued from Page 11)

portant river valleys where they were first attracted by the water power when the industrial revolution came to America.

When orders pile up and it becomes clear to mill executives that they need more plant facilities to meet the demand, the temptation to build new plants is offset by the availability of closed plants of other manufacturers. The result is that new machinery is moved into old floor space and the casual New England visitors can observe little new building.

An instance of this was the announcement last week that the Pacific Mills Company of Lawrence, extended for production space, had taken over four of the mills of the defunct Amoskeag Company in Manchester. It is also known that the Pepperell Company is considering taking over the remaining Amoskeag space for its own orders.

Pacific Plant

The Pacific concern, second largest textile operators in New England since the Amoskeag closed down, promised a heavy program of plant modernization today. Henry Simonds, an official of the company, declared, "We realize that our plants have accumulated an excessive depreciation load through the depression and we plan to spend what any well-organized plant should spend during the next year to bring our equipment up to date."

The Pacific Mills is only one example, declared Mr. Reynolds, whose own engineering firm has felt the upward trend in industry. If the present surge towards modernization is continued, he added, conditions that have resulted in decreasing New England's cotton spindles from 18,000,000 to some 7,000,000 in the last decade or so, "will be nothing more than a memory. Yet, as long as antiquated, idle plants still cast their shadow over the industry, there will be few if any new plants constructed," he said. In other words, modernization in New England will probably mean only the re-equipment of old factories, the installation of the latest machinery and processing improvements plus the rearrangement of existing machinery.

But even along these limited lines alone, Mr. Reynolds declared, New England can go a long way towards recapturing its full pre-depression prestige as a world textile center.

Christmas Rush Gets Under Way

(Continued from Page 11)

mas, Mail Early"—has been recommended to the Post Office Department by the board. Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague proposed to Washington that a postage cancellation stamp with that slogan be adopted for general use by post offices all over the country.

The retail trade board did not stop there. It was a pioneer in the movement to advance the annual date for distribution of Christmas Club checks by banks.

Persons who had deposited sums each week throughout the year, that they might have a lump sum in December, formerly received checks about mid-December, often as late as Dec. 20. Mails, already overladen, were taxed still more. Recipients were unable to buy many presents until the last-minute rush. Earlier shoppers had picked over the choice selections by the time Christmas Club members received their funds. All this was changed, and today these checks are sent out late in November or early in December.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Onslow's Baseball School	Reports and recordings
5:15 Children's Corner	George Hall's Orchestra	Tom Mix sketch	Reports and recordings
5:30 "Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Reports and recordings
5:45 Checkerboard; talk	"Flying Time": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Holiday sketch
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:15 "Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	"Football Fanfare"; guest	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	"Musical Roundup"; recording	"Rendezvous": interview
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Sports report
7:00 "Mortimer Gooch": sketch	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye, Sailor"	Mario Cozzi; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dramatic sketch
7:30 "Goose Creek Parson"	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Landt Trio; Welcome Lewis	Cliff Miles's Orchestra	"Chemistry of Today"
8:00 "Broadway Varieties": Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra	Irene Rich in sketch	Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; piano duo;	Ray Starita's Orchestra
8:15	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Rosario Bourdon's concert	Ray Starita's Orchestra
8:30 Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; vocal group; soloist	"Death Valley Days": western dramatic sketch	orchestra	Cesare Sodero Directs: soloists; chorus; orchestra
9:00 Hollywood Hotel: scenes from "The Garden of Allah";	Waring's Pennsylvanians; Tom Waring; soloists; chorus	"Waltz Time": soloists; chorus; Abe Lyman's Orch.	"Moonlight Sonata"
9:15	"Twin Stars": Rosemarie	Court of Human Relations:	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:30 Dick Powell; Frances Langford; soloists; orchestra	Brancata; quartet; orch.	dramatic sketch	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:45			Leaders in Dance Time
10:00 Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, con.; talks	Shep Field's Orchestra; soloists; guest radio stars	"First Nighter": sketch	"Safety Court": talk; sketch
10:15 Talk from Buenos Aires		"First Nighter": sketch	"Safety Court": talk; sketch
10:30 "Vocals by Verrill"	Shortwave relay from Inter-American conference	Talk, "Red" Grange	"Alt Wien": music of old Vienna; orchestra
10:45		Eliz Schallert Reviews	
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; reports; George Harris	Yankee News Service	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
11:15 Hal Kemp's Orchestra	and his orchestra	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Mal Hallett's Orchestra
11:30 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Cincinnati Conservatory of music chamber recital.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: Farmers' Union program; United States Army Band.

After Luncheon

1:15 WNAC (WEAF — National), WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Army-Navy football game, from Philadelphia.

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

1:45 WEEI, Football game.

2:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), Tulane-Louisiana State football game.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

5:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Saturday Night Swing Club"; soloists; orch.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Talk, "Red" Grange.

7:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hampton Institute Singers: Negro chorus.

7:30 WNAC, "The Court of Common Troubles": informal and legal advice.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Band concert; Indian legend.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Rudy Vallee; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Saturday Evening Party: Walter O'Keefe; vocal soloists; Ferde Grofe's Orch.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:30	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Césare Sodero Directs: soloists; chorus; orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Football Revue: Lou Little, Columbia coach; soloists; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Joe Cook; Charlotte Symons, soprano; Floyd Gibbons; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Snow Village" sketch.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Barn Dance program; soloists; comedy; orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), 'Chateau': Smith Ballew; Edward Everett Horton; guest soloists; chorus; orchestra.

9:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Chicago City Opera Company in "Lakme."

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation: Hall Johnson Choir; soloists; quartet; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Chopin cycle, Alexander Semmler, pianist.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Wahlberg Brown String recital.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra concert: Jan Peerce, tenor; Lucille Lawrence, harpist.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key: Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Marian Anderson, Negro contralto; Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; John B. Kennedy; orchestra.

2:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "The Music You Love": Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra; Queena Mario, soprano.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air: soloists; orchestra.

3:00 WAAB, "Symphonic Hour": recorded concert program.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor; Robert Casadesus, pianist; Deems Taylor, commentator.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "We, the People," with Phillips Lord; orch.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.

6:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy Grier's Or.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orch.

7:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Classics of the Keyboard": Victor Wolfe, harpischord and piano; Leonard Liebling, commentator; orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilsen.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley; orch.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Good Will Court," conducted by A. L. Alexander.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Band concert, Frank Simon, conductor; narrator.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nelson Eddy; Francia White; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas; Bobby Breen; Jimmy Wallington; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: symphony orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conductor; Ezio Pinza basso.

9:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paul Whiteman's "Musical Varieties": Ramona; quartet; soloists.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Carnegie Hall of the Air": symphony orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; "Orchestra Night."

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Dreams of Long Ago": song dramatization.

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Pioneer Cotton Manufacturer's Work Recalled at Centenary

New England carpenter who went south and set up factories is honored by observances in Alabama community he helped to build.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. — — By an act of the Legislature of Alabama, this Southern Commonwealth is marking a centennial of service of New England pioneers and patriots by a series of celebrations commemorating the lives of leadership and the works of Daniel Pratt of Temple, N. H., and his wife, Esther Ticknor Pratt of Columbia, Conn., and their descendants, who have played a notable part in the upbuilding of this state since the founding of Prattville.

Daniel Pratt, born July 20, 1799, son of a farmer, learned the trade of carpenter. At 20 he left Temple behind him and sailed for Savannah, Ga. For the next 10 years he worked at his trade and later took charge of a cotton-gin factory at Clinton. He finally moved on to Autauga County, Alabama, where he bought a tract of land in 1838 and the next year erected a grist mill and a lumber and shingle mill. Later he added a cotton-gin plant which gained such a reputation that its product was exhibited in England.

Benefit Greatest Number

This was the settlement of Prattville, some 12 miles north of Montgomery, where Pratt started upon a career as manufacturer and industrialist. He made it a rule to invest his capital in businesses which would benefit the greatest number of people. In 1846, the year the University of Alabama conferred on him the degree of Master of Mechanic and Useful Arts, this spirit in business prompted him to erect a cotton factory. Later he built an iron foundry, a flour mill and a sash, door and blind factory.

Although apposed to secession, he was an ardent southerner in his sympathies and organized and equipped the Prattville Dragoons for Confederate service.

Educators Speak

Four centennial celebrations of national unity and good will have already been held at Prattville, where a home-coming celebration will conclude the series. President Walter D. Agnew of Huntington College spoke at one celebration on "Esther Pratt: Mother and Home Maker." President L. N. Duncan of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, spoke on Pratt as industrial pioneer and patriot. President George H. Denny of the University of Alabama spoke on "Daniel Pratt and Basil Manly, Northern Patriot and Southern Scholar," and Miss Elizabeth Coleman of the faculty of the same institution on "Sidney Lanier and Daniel Pratt: Poet and Friend."

Old Gardens

Speaking on "Guardians of Our Ancient Landmarks," at exercises here, Judge Leon McCord, National Democratic Committeeman for Alabama, said in part:

"We pay tribute to Prattville on its one hundredth birthday. That splendid little town has just passed its century mile-post. Its founder came from the hills of rugged New Hampshire. It produced in him a sturdy manhood. He never walked with fear. He was a dreamer and a builder, and he lived to see his dreams come true.

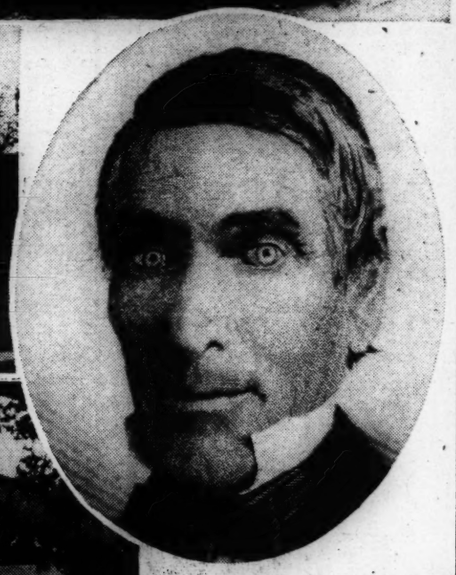
"Banked before you this morning are flowers that came from the gardens of Prattville. Some of these flower gardens are nearly 100 years old. The forbears who laid out these gardens belonged to the sturdy pioneers. They built homes and schools and churches, and planted fallow fields in a quiet way. There was nothing of the swagger or braggart in their lives. Their objective was peace and contentment and happiness, and silently and earnestly they toiled to bring this condition to their new-found homes. They would not be denied. They conquered famine and want; they taught and practiced the Golden Rule. They grew into a happy and contented people, and they radiated thrift and courage; and then followed peace and contentment.

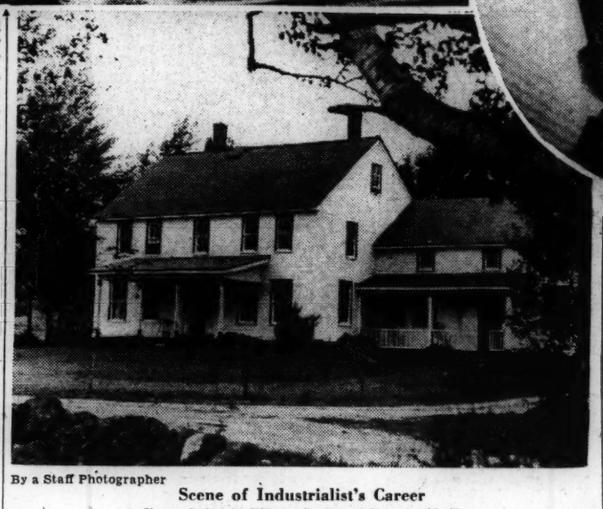
Admonition

"The great lawgiver has said:

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbour's landmark, which they of old time have set in thine inheritance, which thou shalt inherit in the land that the Lord thy God giveth thee to possess it.

"The children of these forbears have held to this admonition. Tender hands plant and pick from these same old-fashioned gardens, flowers like unto those grown by their fathers. These children are like unto their elders. It is a race of gentle, cultured folk. They do not complain, they do not cry out, they refuse to join the alarmists. They seem to drink in the joys that come with glad hearts, and when sorrow overtakes them they know how to take punishment with little of complaint."





By a Staff Photographer

Scene of Industrialist's Career

Upper Left—At Village Center of Temple, N. H.
Upper Right—Cotton Gin Factory at Prattville, Ala.
Oval—Daniel Pratt.
Lower—Pratt Birthplace at Temple.

Use of Sinewy Vernacular Urged on Teachers

(Continued From Page 11)

James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, was given over to a discussion of "American Youth, Their Problems, Their Language and Their English."

Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of Lafayette College, challenged the teacher of English to contribute more definitely toward helping American youth to acquire emotional stability. "A teacher's major may be English or chemistry or Sanscrit, but his minor must be human beings," he said. This emotional instablity as one of the outstandng problems of modern youth is seen in a lack of desire or ability to perform tasks thoroughly and completely, a tendency to be careless, erratic, unreliable.

"We have paid little attention to the education of the emotions in our school systems," he pointed out. "As a result, that activity has fallen into the hands of purveyors of commercialized amusement, who depend upon excitation of the emotions for revenues, and into the hands of publishers of crime and sex magazines who cater to the lowest in human nature." Emotional instability is also seen in the "philosophy of speed accepted by most Americans, the idea of getting somewhere quickly. We forget, do we not, that Jesus of Nazareth took 30 years to prepare for three years of ministry, and in those three years changed the whole outlook of the world?" he reminded his audience. The slang word "pep," described by Dr. Lewis as the slogan of this philosophy of speed, he named as "the worst slang word in the language."

Emotional instability is also seen in the "philosophy of bigness," he maintained. "There was a time when men were content to do the simple tasks of life with a dignity and skill which glorified them. But in the age of publicity seeking and extravagant living one is urged to get out of the overall class into the white collar class, and out of the white collar class into the Wall Street class. As another example of this philosophy of bigness, children are reminded that they may become President, but they are not urged to go into the fight for decent political conditions in their home precinct," he said.

To combat this emotional instability, teachers of English are challenged to enable youth to get into tune with his environment, to teach youth that the so-called abundant life "comes only through the courageous completion of essential tasks no matter how humble," to emphasize beauty and service, and to cultivate the love of good books.

Dr. Dora V. Smith of the University of Minnesota in her president's address struck a similar note. Dr. Smith on her part attacked teachers of English as a whole for having put too much attention upon the semicolon, gerund and other so-called "minimum essentials" and having failed to give youth equipment for living richly and for meeting the problems of the world. "It is the business of education, to give resources that will endure as long as life endures," she said. "Yet for six years America has looked out upon a generation baffled by a leisure it knew not how to use; a large proportion of that group, jobless youth, fresh from 12 years of guidance toward something or other in the public schools of our country."

Dr. Smith compared the formal, impractical English work of some of the schools with the natural, eager use of language going on in the informal classroom where projects are under way and the children free from stiff "recitations" and screwed-down desks in rows. Describing the eager interest of youth in other young people, in physical vigor, in strenuous adventure, in success, she urged her audience to build into their teaching the good books that meet the needs of these interests.

"The difficulty is that at the moment when they think 'Tarzan of the Apes' is the greatest book ever written, we give them 'Silas Marner,' and then wonder why it doesn't take," she said. She would not reject "Silas Marner" and other classics, however, but would lead the interest of as many young people as possible to them "by a gradual approach through more easily comprehended material keyed to a twentieth century world."

The convention, celebrating the silver anniversary of the National Council of Teachers of English, is in three-day session, with a record attendance of educators from all over the United States. Today and tomorrow are to be largely given over to section meetings, considering such subjects as correlation, the radio, the photoplay, teaching family relations through literature, reading for fun, building for peace, better speech.

New England Mills Stage Comeback

(Continued from Page 11)

will enable it to overcome the millions lost in the operations of the last decade.

300,000 in Industry

"Long-range steadiness of cotton textile employment depends in no small degree on restoration of the heavy losses of recent years. There are more than 300,000 persons engaged in the manufacturing of cotton goods in the United States. Of these, more than 90,000 are employed in New England. Including persons employed in allied activities, more than 250,000 persons in New England will benefit directly in cotton wage increases.

"The American cotton farmer has reason to feel grateful over the increase in cotton mill activities. American cotton mills consume more than half of the domestic crop. More dollars for the cotton farmer mean more for the purchaser of textile products. So the farmer and the manufacturer will help each other.

General Tire & Rubber Co. also indicated they expected continuation of the present heavy production schedules. Firestone officials said no reduction in Akron production was contemplated.

Behind the Microphone

The old adage about women having a poor sense of humor seems to work out in radio. Mabel Albertson, who is one of radio's few woman "gag" writers, is a "local girl who made good." She hails from Haverhill, Mass. Currently she is in that "Dress Rehearsal" period at 11:30 Sunday mornings of which Joe Rines, another local boy, is director. She appeared with Phil Baker for several seasons.

"Gag" writing is a very serious business with Miss Albertson. She never laughs at her own jokes but is recompensed for that partly by hearing studio audiences laugh at them as she takes part in her own scripts.

Like every true comedian, Miss Albertson yearns to play Hamlet, or its equivalent in her case, Lady Macbeth. She began in stage work at six, playing children's parts for her actress-mother, Florence Craft. At thirteen, she pinned up her hair, got a job in a music store, and at nineteen, after two years of coaching amateur theatricals, opened her own school of dramatics.

* * *

An unlimited budget for talent and a huge network apparently are not the only factors needed for a successful show. It is now learned that the "Then and Now" period is due to leave the air at the expiration of its contract on Dec. 10. This show is heard Thursdays at 10 p. m. over WEEI.

"Then and Now," which consisted of dramatization of history contemporary with the growth of one of America's greatest mercantile establishments, just did not seem to click with the fans. It had a talent budget of $20,000, signed up some of the biggest names and had a network of 96 stations. Late hour and the competition of the Bing Crosby show probably were factors for discontinuance.

* * *

Phil Spitalny, leader of one of radio's all-girl orchestras, is much more than a mere leader, he is a dictator in his way. We wonder how many of the fair sex would stand for the "dictation" which Mr. Spitalny's orchestra members take not only from him but also from five other orchestra members formed as a committee with Mr. Spitalny.

Mr. Spitalny selects the girls' clothes, arranges their coiffures, and passes on their beaux. If a girl has a "date," she asks permission before accepting it. Mr. Spitalny must know his name and where they are going. The girls are signed up for six-months non-marriage contracts. And with salaries starting at $75 a week and a percentage of the profits for all, most of the girls stick to their instruments, Mr. Spitalny has found.

Mr. Spitalny has several taboos. Among them are boyish bobs, jewelry, red finger-nail polish, too much make-up and décolleté gowns. He also thinks orchestra members look prettier with their hair parted in the middle and prefers them to wear white for public appearances.

There is also a weight maximum, 120 pounds. Over that and the member must scale down. The girls drop their last names when they join the band, that is publicly, and, as a concluding coincidence the entire group is composed of brunettes.

* * *

A selected list of Friday's radio programs may interest dialers:

Mario Cozzi, baritone, WBZ, 7:15 p. m., with musical ensemble and commentator.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano, WNAC, 8 p. m., with quartet and orchestra in program of popular ballads and classical selections.

"Death Valley Days," WBZ, 8:30 p. m., in a story dealing with the flavoring of certain mince pies.

Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra, WEEI, 8:30 p. m., in popular song program with clever song settings by Rhythm Singers.

Cesare Sodero Directs, WAAB, 8:30 p. m., soloists and concert orchestra in program of classics, opera, and classical songs.

"Hollywood Hotel," WEEI, 9 p. m., with Charles Boyer and Mary Astor in scenes from "The Garden of Allah," new talkie. Dick Powell, and regular cast.

"Court of Honor," WBZ, 10 p. m., with Jane Froman, guest soloist; Benay Venuta as permanent soloist and Shep Fields's Orchestra.

Philadelphia Orchestra, WEEI, 10 p. m., Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Program: Moussorgsky-Stokowski excerpts from "Boris Godounoff"; Borodin's Polovetzian Dances, from "Prince Igor."

Columbia Concert Orchestra, CBS-WABC network, 9:30 p. m., Howard Barlow, conductor. Mozart's Symphony in E flat, principal item. Tune WABC direct.

"Your Hit Parade," WEEI, 10 p. m., offering "The Way You Look Tonight" as No. 1 tune and "I'll Sing You a Thousand Love Songs" as runnerup.

Chicago City Opera Company, WBZ, 10 p. m., in Leo Delibes' "Lakme," from Chicago Civic Opera House.

* * *

Following is a list of Saturday's program which the listener may find worthy of dial attention:

"Estonians Abroad," WAAB, 9:30 a. m., program introducing Mr. Ehrenfried Weski, secretary of the Boston Estonian Society.

Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, WEEI, 11 a. m., featuring chamber and vocal recital by artist students.

Chasins' Music Series, NBC-WEAF network, 12 noon, presenting all-Chopin program by Abram Chasins, pianist. Tune WEAF direct.

Army-Navy football game, NBC-WEAF chain, CBS-WABC chain, 1:45 p. m., from Municipal Stadium, Philadelphia. Tune WEAF and WABC direct.

NBC Home Symphony, NBC-WJZ network, 6:35 p. m., a program which you may accompany at home on your own instrument. Tune WJZ direct.

Saturday Night Swing Club, WEEI, 7 p. m., introducing Adrian Rollini, artist on the soprano piccolo, or "fountain pen," vibraphone and bass saxophone; Mary Lou Williams, swing pianist; Bunny Berrigan, trumpeter. Tune WABC direct for first 15 minutes.

Hampton Institute Singers, WNAC, 7:15 p. m., Negro chorus, in program of traditional folk songs.

"Voice of Niagara," WEEI, 7:30 p. m., offering band program and Iroquois legend of why the frog lost his teeth.

Columbia Workshop, CBS-WABC network, 8 p. m., in a sketch commemorating the centenary of the United States Patent Office.

Ed Wynn, WBZ, 8 p. m., to present Rudy Vallee as guest artist in a saxophone and violin duet in which Ed will demonstrate his prowess with the fiddle.

Football Revue, WEEI, 8:30 p. m., to present Lou Little, Columbia coach, right after intersectional fray with Stanford.

Speed Show, WEEI, 9 p. m., with Charlotte Symons, new Metropolitan singer, and Joe Cook, comedian, with regular stints by Floyd Gibbons and Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.

Following is a list of Sunday features:

"Sunday Morning at Aunt Susan's," WEEI, 9 a. m., offering John Tasker Howard in lecture on MacDowell.

Major Bowes Capitol Family, WEEI, 11:30 a. m., in varied musical program by soloists and orchestra.

Radio City Symphony Orchestra, WBZ, 12:30 p. m., with Jan Peerce, tenor, and soloists from orchestra.

Church of the Air, CBS-WABC network, 1 p. m., in an address by Mr. Reay C. Van de Voort, First Reader of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Toronto, Ont., "The Gospel of the Kingdom." Musical program by by Wishart Campbell, soloist, assisted by Ruby Ramey Rouse, organist. Tune WABC direct.

Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, WEEI, 2 p. m., with Queena Mario, soloist, in program of popular classics.

Magic Key, WBZ, 2 p. m., with Paul Whiteman and his orchestra; Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, from Prague; Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; Ramona, pianist; King's Men, quartet; John B. Kennedy from "Seeing Eye" dog farm in Morristown, N. J.; symphony orchestra.

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, WEEI, 3 p. m., John Barbirolli, conductor, with Robert Casadesus, pianist. Program: Mozart's Symphony in B flat, No. 33; Weber's Concertstucke and Franck's Symphonic Variations, with soloist; Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5 in E minor; Deems Taylor, commentator.

Metropolitan Opera Auditions, WNAC, 3 p. m., with Lucrezia Bori as new mistress of ceremonies.

"Estonians Abroad," WAAB, 3:30 p. m., program of instrumental music, folk songs and talks on the little country on the shore of the Baltic.

"We, the People," WBZ, 5 p. m., offering president of the bald-headed clubs of the world and postmaster of Minnesota bachelor town, as unusual guests.

Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd, WBZ, 5:30 p. m., in a stirring Chinese drama entitled "The General Expired At, Say, About Six A. M."

Joe Penner, WEEI, 6 p. m., introducing Gene Austin, an old recording favorite; Coco and Candy, comedy team; and orchestra.

Phil Baker, WEEI, 7:30 p. m., as editor conducts the shopping column.

Fireside Recital, WNAC, 7:30 p. m., by Sigurd Nilssen, basso, and Helen Marshall, soprano.

Concert Band, WBZ, 8 p. m., Frank Simon, conductor, marking return of network band favorite with dramatic sketch as new feature.

Nelson Eddy, baritone, WEEI, 8 p. m., offering Tchaikovsky's "None but the Lonely Heart" among a group of songs; "Jewel Song" from "Faust" by Francia White.

Elizabeth Peabody House Operetta Company, WAAB, 8 p. m., in excerpts from "Patience" in honor of centennial of William S. Gilbert, co-author, with Sir Arthur Sullivan in operetta.

Sunday Evening Hour, WEEI, 9 p. m., with Ezio Pinza, basso, as soloist, and symphony orchestra. Arias from "Marriage of Figaro" and "Faust" by soloist; Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol," principal orchestral item.

"Sunday Night at Carnegie Hall," WNAC, 10 p. m., offering "Orchestra Night," featuring soloists from the orchestra, Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol" also feature orchestra item here.

A. D. H.

Firestone Tire Buys Plant

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company announced purchase of a plant at Memphis, Tenn., and at the same time Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. said that beginning Nov. 30 tire production will be increased from four to five days a week. B. F. Goodrich Co. and

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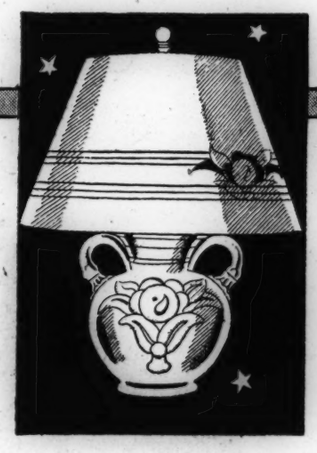

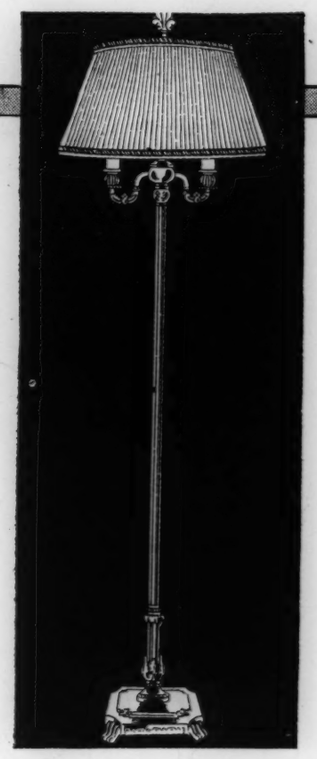

Among the stars in the presentation are "decorative" lamps . . . . .

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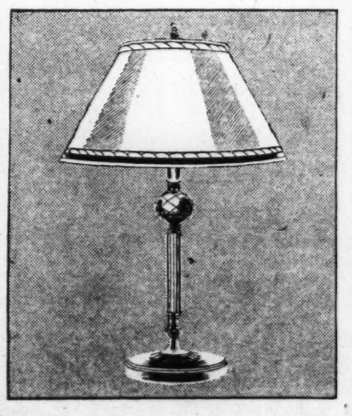

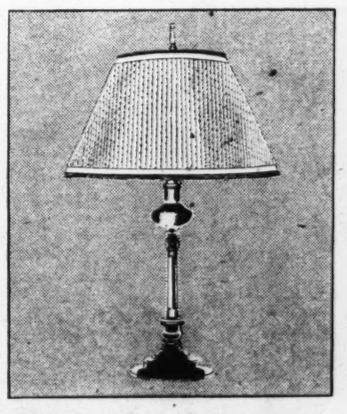

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Listed Stock Quotations

Buying Urge Returns to Market and List Generally Higher

Commodity and Money Market

Numerous Issues Up Fractions To Around 4 Points

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—The buying urge returned to the stock market today and selected industrials were given an upward whirl of 1 to 4 points and some even more.

The more cheerful attitude of speculative and investment forces following the Thanksgiving Day recess, brokers said, was predicated principally on the continuance of favorable business news. The apparent easing of foreign tension was also thought to have had its influence.

Selling Easily Absorbed

After a fast start the list met a little selling here and there. This was absorbed without much difficulty, although the pace slowed. Near the final hour rail equipment, merchandising, and specialty issues were in the popular column.

Transfers approximated 2,200,000 shares.

An assortment of utility stock, backward recently, joined the advance as the session lengthened, and several of the rails and mines picked up a following.

Baldwin Locomotive preferred jumped 8 points or so. Ahead about 4 each were Westinghouse, International Paper & Power preferred and Lima Locomotive. Not far behind these were Baldwin common, American Locomotive common and preferred, New York Dock, Stone & Webster, United States Rubber, United States Realty, J. C. Penney, National Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, National Steel, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Macy, Chrysler, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, North American Water Works, Dome Mines, McIntyre Porcupine, Texas Corporation, Santa Fe, New York Central, du Pont, Deere and Loew's.

Backward were United States Smelting, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Seaboard Oil, Douglas Aircraft and Paramount. Advance-Rumely was on the offside for nearly a point following its sharp decline Wednesday.

Bonds Are Higher

Convertible issues driving ahead under fuel of higher share prices enlivened the bond market today.

Up around 1 to 2 points in the convertible section were American Rolling Mill 4½s, Pure Oil 4½s, with warrants and Studebaker 6s.

Preliminary statistics indicating wide gains in October net operating income over a year ago provided a background for upturns of fractions to about a point in carrier liens.

Gainers included Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Pennsylvania general 4½s and St. Paul 5s.

Fractional risers in the corporate division were Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, United States Rubber 5s, Penn Dixie Cement 6s, International Telephone 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Hiram Walker 4¼s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s and Anaconda Copper 4½s.

In the U. S. Government sector gains of around 1-32s to 3-32s of a point ruled at midday in the Treasury 3⅜s of 1943, the 3s of 1948 and 1955 and the 2¾s of 1947. The 2⅞s yielded a trifle.

The foreign list held on even keel with small gains in Belgian 6s, Buenos Aires 4½-⅜s and Cuba 5½s.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed steady, although trading was less active. Steel, silk and tobacco shares were strongest in the industrial section and prices for oil and mining issues also moved higher. Argentine rails and gilt-edged securities advanced while transatlantic issues and foreign bonds remained quiet but steady.

Paris: The Bourse had a generally firm tone, although prices were mixed at the close. Royal Dutch finished with a net gain of 161 francs, while rentes showed losses ranging from 60 to 80 centimes. Bank of France was quoted at 7925 francs, a drop of 210 francs. International shares were mixed.

Liverpool: Heavy purchases of Argentine wheat by United Kingdom and Italian millers gave a firm tone to wheat futures today. Prices closed 1⅛d to 1¾d higher. Frost reports were also received from Argentina.

Trading in cotton was dull and featureless with fresh incentives lacking, closing 1 to 2 points higher. Manchester reported a good cloth inquiry and demand for yarns was moderate.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		Nov. 27. 1936 High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Am Pneumt	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11½
5.00	Bos & Albany	151½	150	150	153
2.00	Boston Elevated	68	67⅝	68	67⅝
..	Bos Her-Trav	33	32	32	32½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	29½	29	29½	29
..	Bos & Me pf D	10	10	10	16
..	Bos & Me St A pf	9½	9⅛	9⅛	8¾
.64	Bos Pers Prop	16½	16½	16½	16
6.00	Cooper Range	113	111½	113	11
4.50	Eas G & F pf	64	63½	64	63¾
..	Eas G & F pr pf	68½	68	68	68
..	East Mass R	2	2	2	2
..	East Mass R A pf	2	2	2	2
..	Eastern SS	5¼	5⅛	5¼	12¾
3.00	Edison Elec	155½	154¼	155½	154½
1.30a	Employer's Group	23½	23	23½	23
2.50	First Nat Stores	56⅞	56	56⅞	56
..	Gilchrist Co	15	15	15	15
..	Helvetia	11½	11½	11½	11½
..	Maine Cent	10½	10½	10½	10½
..	Mass Util Assn	36	36	36	36
3.00	Mergenthaler	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
..	Nerr Rac	55	55	55	53
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73½
..	Nor Butte	140	138½	140	138½
..	Old Colony RR	50c	50c	50c	49c
.60	Shawmut Assn	18	18	18	18
4.50a	Torrington	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14¼
4.50a	United Shoe M	99⅞	99	99⅛	99
..	Unit Gas	94½	93¾	94½	93⅞
..	Warren Bros	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
..		11⅞	11	11⅞	10

a—partly extra.

Hercules Motor Corporation

The Hercules Motor Corporation reported a net profit for the third quarter of this year amounting to $170,687, after depreciation, federal income taxes and other charges, but before provision for surtax on undistributed earnings. The profit equals 55 cents each on 310,100 par capital shares. In the June quarter this year, the net profit was $138,660, or 44 cents a share, and in the September quarter of 1935 it was $104,315, or 33 cents a share.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 27	Last Nov. 25
15¾	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	14⅞	14⅜	14½	14⅝
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¼b)	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	27½
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2⅛	2½	2⅜	2½
86½	58	Air Reduction (1⅝)	82½	82	82½	81¾
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4¼	4	4⅛	4
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60e)	15	14¾	14¾	15
5½	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞
61½	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	58	56⅞	58	56¾
66	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	57½	56	57½	56
60½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	57½	57	57½	56
54½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	52	50½	52	49½
40⅜	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1.40b)	39	38¼	38⅞	38
111	98	Allegheny&W (6)	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	233	231	233	231
34	23	Allied Mills (½b)	31½	30⅞	31½	30⅞
20½	6¾	Allied Stores	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	18⅞
90	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	87¾	86	86	88
71½	35⅜	*Allis-Chalmers (1½¶)	68½	67½	68½	68
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1¼)	33⅜	32¾	33⅜	33⅝
4⅞	4	Amal Leather	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4¼
36	31¾	Amal Lthr pf	33½	33½	33½	..
125½	75	Amerada (5)	102½	101½	102	102
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	85½	85½	85½	..
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	40½	39¾	40½	40½
68	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	63	62½	62¾	62¼
137½	115¾	Am Br S&F pf (5¼)	139	139	139	..
169½	162¼	Am Can (4¶)	122	121⅛	122	121¼
64⅞	30	Am Can pf (7)	165	165	165	..
92½	57⅝	Am Car & Fdry	52½	50¼	51⅞	49½
69⅞	31	Am Car & F pf	90⅞	88¼	90½	87⅞
34	27	Am Chain (1b)	66½	66¼	66½	65½
15⅞	7½	Am Coal (4)	29	29	29	..
35⅜	20½	Am Colortype	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅜
32	16¼	Am Com Alcohol	34½	34	34¼	33⅜
101	89	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28¾	28⅝	28¾	28½
5¾	3½	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	99½	99	99	99½
9¾	6½	Am Encaustic T	6⅜	5½	6⅜	6¼
51⅞	29¾	Am & For Pow	7½	7¼	7½	7⅜
42¾	25	Am & For Pow pf	56½	52½	56½	53⅛
19¼	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	45⅞	43¼	45⅞	43
21½	13	Am Mawaiian (1)	20⅛	18¾	20	18½
8¾	4⅝	Am Hide & L	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18
46	31⅝	Am Hide & L pf (3)	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5¾
37	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	35⅞	35⅞	36⅞	..
4⅝	2¼	Am Ice	50¼	50	50¼	50
15⅛	9⅝	Am International	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2½
39⅝	23⅛	Am Locomotive	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14½
110½	66	Am Loco pf	41¼	39¼	41¼	38⅞
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	15	12	115	110½
21	10	Am Mach & Met (.60b)	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝
54⅝	27	Am Metal	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10⅝
64½	35½	Am News (3)	50½	49¼	50¼	49
15⅝	7½	Am Power & Lt	66	66	66	61½
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	11⅜	11	11½	10⅞
87½	43	Am P&L 6½ pf (6)	68¼	67¾	68	67¼
27⅞	18¾	Am Radiator (.60¶)	81	79¾	81	79
39¾	36	Am Rolling Mill (1.20¶)	35⅜	34½	35⅝	34⅛
28¾	18	Am Safety Razor (½)	36½	36½	36½	36½
103	56¾	Am Smelt&Ref (4.05)	24¾	24	24¾	23½
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3¶)	95½	94⅜	95½	96¼
54	30½	*Am Steel Fdries (1b)	68	67½	68¼	68
145½	107¾	Am Steel F (7)	54½	52⅞	54½	53
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	138	137	138	136
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	27¾	27½	27¾	27¾
145	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	57⅝	56⅜	56⅜	56¾
28⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	138½	138	138½	137⅞
189½	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	25½	25	25½	25½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	190⅛	186¼	189⅛	186¼
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	99⅞	98¼	99	97¾
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	100¼	100	100¼	100½
171½	87	Am Type Fdrs (h)	145¼	145	145¼	..
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	17⅛	17	17⅛	16¾
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	26	25⅛	25⅞	24⅞
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4g)	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10⅜
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	67¼	66½	66⅝	65¾
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	1½	1⅜	1½	1¼
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7½
55⅜	28	*Anaconda Cop (1¶)	51⅛	50⅞	51⅛	5
87	35	Anaconda Wire (2¶)	50⅛	49⅜	49⅝	49½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	85¾	85	85¾	..
43	9	Andes Copper	20	19⅜	20	20
6½	3	A P W Paper	32½	31	32½	23
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	6¾	6	6¾	6
7⅝	4⅜	Armour Ill	109¾	109¼	109¾	..
62¾	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
18⅝	7½	Arnold Constrable (½)	59	58½	59	58¼
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	17	16¾	16⅞	16¼
27⅞	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16½
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	26½	25¾	26½	25¼
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	74⅜	72¾	73⅝	72¼
45⅞	21⅝	*Atl Coast Line (1b)	104	104	104	104
31½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	44⅜	42¾	44⅛	43
54¾	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	28	28	28	28
115	109	Atl Refining pf (4)	47¼	47¼	47¼	46¼
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1¶)	118	116	118	..
84	48	*Atlas Powders (2¶)	31¾	31¼	31¾	31¼
30½	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	78½	78½	78½	78
54¼	26⅜	Auburn Auto	16	15	16	15¾
73¼	45⅛	Aviation Corp Del	35	34½	34⅜	33¾
			6¼	5⅞	6⅛	6⅛

—B—

67⅛	21½	Baldwin Loco (h)	7	5¾	6¾	6
84½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	91⅞	94½	89¼	82½
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23¼	21¾	23⅛	21½
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	37⅜	35¾	37⅛	35¼
5½	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	5⅞	5¼	5¾	5⅛
118	109½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	110¼	110¼	110½	..
84	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	91	90	90	82¼
24¾	8⅝	Bangor Aroos rts wi	¾	¾	¾	¾
28⅛	21	Barber Co (½b)	26¼	25¼	25¾	24⅞
20⅝	13¼	Barcr Cros	26¾	26¼	26¾	26½
28⅜	14⅞	Barnswall A (.80)	19½	19	19⅛	19½
105	100	Beatrice Cream (1)	26	26	26	..
16¼	13⅛	Beatrice Cr pf sww	103	103	103	..
89½	83	Belding Ham (1)	14¼	13¾	14¼	14
32⅜	21⅜	Belg Nat Rys (3.24)	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	..
25¼	20	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	29¼	28⅞	29	28½
72	48	Beneficial Land Ln (1½¶)	23	22¾	22¾	22¾
76¾	45¾	Best & Co (2½)	68½	68⅛	68⅛	..
19⅞	16⅛	Beth Steel	73⅜	71½	72⅞	71
135½	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	19¾	19	19¾	18¾
61	23	Bigelow Sanford (1¶)	131½	131½	131½	130
50¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	55½	54	54	55¼
32⅛	18¼	Black Decker	31¾	31½	31⅝	31¼
28½	18¼	Bloomingdale (1b)	34	32½	32½	34
120	77¼	Bloomenthal pf	118	115½	118	115
35¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	25	34½	34½	34⅜
63¼	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	46⅞	46¼	46⅞	46¼
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (5b)	85	94¾	95	94
47	30	Bon Ami B (3b)	45	44	44	45
32⅜	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	28½	27⅜	27⅞	27¾
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	86	85½	86	85¼
11½	6	Boston & Maine	7½	7¼	7½	..
5½	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	5¼	4¾	4¾	..
18½	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16¼
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	61¾	61	61½	60¾
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	54	53½	54	52½
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	43⅞	42¼	43⅞	..
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	54¾	54¾	54½	54¾
21¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7¼	6¾	7¼	6¾
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	38	37¼	38	..
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	51¾	50½	51¾	50⅝
21⅞	8½	Brunswick Balke	20¾	19¼	20½	19¼
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	13⅜	12⅜	13½	12¼
18½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	17	16¼	17	16¼
115½	85	Budd Mfg pf	100	96	100	96
14	8¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	11⅛	10½	11	10½
34½	20¾	Bullard (1½b)	32½	32½	32½	32⅜
58¾	11½	Bulova Watch	56¼	55¾	55¾	55¾
34⅛	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	30¼	30	30¼	30
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅜
32	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	29½	29	29½	..
31¾	14⅞	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	28½	28¼	28½	27¼
16⅞	7⅝	Butler Bros	16¾	16	16⅜	16¼
6⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¾	4¼	4¼	4⅛
33⅜	32½	Butler Bros pf	33	32¾	33	32⅞
25⅝	8	Byers	23⅜	22	23¼	22
84	54½	Byron Jet pf	79	78	79	..
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	31¼	30⅞	31¼	30⅝

—C—

44⅞	30¼	*Calif Packing (1½)	43⅜	42½	42½	43
3	⅜	Callahan Z & L	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
11½	6	Calumet & Hecla (.75b)	14⅛	14	14⅛	14
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	35	34½	34⅞	34½
20¼	10¾	Can Dry (h)	18¾	18¼	18½	18
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13½	13¼	13⅜	13⅛
68¾	37	Cannon Mills (4b)	65	65	65	64¾
53	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	48	47½	48	47½
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
186	92½	Case Thresh (4)	156¾	153½	156¾	153
91	54½	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	88½	88	88½	87¾
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	28¾	27¾	27⅞	27
33¼	19	Celotex Co	32⅛	31⅞	32	..
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	34	33⅞	34	34
57	35	Central RR of NJ	39½	39	39½	38¾
8⅜	6⅝	Central Foundry	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7
11½	6½	Century Ribbon	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	70	68½	70	68¾
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (h)	14	13⅞	14	14
34	19	Champion P & F (1)	36¾	35¾	36	34
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	90½	89	90½	88¼
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80¶)	72¼	71	72¼	71
3¼	1¼	Chi & E Ill (h)	2	2	2	1¾
6¾	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5¾	4¾	5¾	4¾
23⅛	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
12⅜	7	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10
33⅞	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½¶)	33½	33⅜	33½	33⅛
27⅛	11⅞	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
27⅝	27⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
12⅜	6¾	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20½	12½	Chi & N'west pf (h)	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
65	40¾	Chi Pneu Tool	21	19⅜	20¾	18¾
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	65¼	63	63½	65
8	3½	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	2	1⅞	2	..
30¼	17⅜	Chi RIF 7% (h)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅝
13⅜	7	Chickasha Cot O	5	4¾	5	..
138¾	85½	Childs Company	19¾	19⅝	19¾	19
15¼	11⅛	Chrysler (12b)	14¼	13⅜	13⅞	13¼
89¾	72⅞	*City Ice & Fuel (2)	128	127	127½	125¾
13½	4¾	City Ice & F pf (6½)	20⅞	20½	20½	20⅞
46⅛	23¾	City Stores	87¼	86¾	86¾	86¾
74⅜	48	Clark Equip (1.60¶)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12
20½	13	*Cluett Peabody (4)	33	33	33	32
39½	7	Colgate-Palm-P (½¶)	72	70	70	71½
116½	107¾	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	60
39⅞	28¼	Colo & A pf (7)	11¾⅜	110¾	110¾	110
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	39	37¼	38⅞	37
37⅞	19¼	Colo & So 1pf	26	25	26	24½
14	7⅜	Columbia Gas (.40b)	30	29½	30	..
103	80¾	Columbia G pf (5)	18⅜	17⅜	18½	17⅝
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	96¾	96¾	96¾	96
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	37¼	36⅞	37¼	37¼
847⅞	44	*Comm Credit (4¶)	43	43	43	..
91¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (NS¶)	74½	74⅛	74½	77¼
136	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	86½	85¼	85¼	86
24⅝	14½	Comm Solvents (.60¶)	129¼	129¼	129¼	..
5½	2	Comwlth & Co	16¾	16½	16⅜	-6¾
32	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	33¾	3½	3¾	3½
13½	7	Conde Nast Pub	72½	70¼	72½	70
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60¶)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2b)	35¾	34¾	35¼	35
27	3⅞	Consol Cugar	20	20	20	..
85	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	15¾	15½	15¾	15½
5	2	Consol Coal vtc	77	77	77	..
24	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	6¾	6¾	6¼	4⅞
7⅛	4⅛	Consol Film Ind	26¼	24½	25½	23¾
20⅜	15¼	Consol Film I pf (2g)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅝
48⅝	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2¶)	17½	17½	17½	..
8⅞	3⅞	Consol Laundries	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60¶)	9¼	8¾	9¼	8¾
12¾	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	13¾	13½	13⅝	13½
18⅜	3⅜	Consol Textile (h)	12¾	11⅝	12½	12¼
35⅜	15¾	Container n (1¶)	1	1	1	1
4	1⅜	Cont Baking A	20	19⅞	20	19⅞
009	1⅜	Cont Baking B	32	31½	31½	31¼
87¼	67½	Cont Baking pf (4)	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
24	17½	Cont Can (3¶)	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
46	35½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	69¾	68¾	69¾	69½
39	28½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	21¾	21½	21¾	21¼
69½	55¼	*Cont oMtors	44	43½	44	43¾
46	25½	Cont Shoe (1½b)	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
22½	4	Corn Exchange (3)	26	25¼	26	25¼
168½	138	Corn Products (3)	63	61¾	63	62
73¾	4	Corn Prod pf (7)	71⅞	71	71⅜	70½
37⅞	35	Cote	163⅛	163⅛	163⅞	162¼
46	34	Cram of Wheat (2)	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
		Crane Comp	36⅞	36⅞	38⅝	36⅝
			45¼	44	45¼	44½

15⅝	9⅝	Crosley Radio (1¼b)	31	30¾	31	30½
91½	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (4b)	89	87	89	85¾
58¼	46¼	*Crown Corw pf ww	52¾	52½	52¾	53
17⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	18¾	17½	18	17⅛
56⅜	28	Crucible Steel	51⅞	51	51½	50
3⅝	1¼	Cuba Co	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
19	9	Cuba Ry pf	18	18½	19	18½
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	13	12½	12⅞	12⅜
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	39	39	39	..
126	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	124¾	124	124¾	125½
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	39	39	39	..
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	21⅛	20⅞	21	20¾
113¾	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	112¾	112¾	112¾	113
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6½
21⅝	10½	Curtiss-Wright (.50b)	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
83	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	76	75½	76	..

—D—

197⅜	75⅛	Davega St (.30¶)	19¼	19	19½	19
101½	52	Deere & Co	94½	91	93½	91
32⅜	27	Deere & Co pf (.40)	31	30½	31	..
33½	19½	Diesel W G (1¶)	32½	31½	31½	31¾
54⅜	36¾	Del & Hudson	48	45¾	48	45⅞
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	19⅜	18¼	19¼	..
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¾
153	128	Detroit Edison (4¶)	142	142	142	..
60½	42	Devoe & Ray (A (2)	58	58	58	..
40½	30⅛	Diamond Match (1½¶)	32½	32	32	32
43	37½	Diamond M pf (1¾¶)	40	40	40	49¾
25	19	Dixie Vortex (1½)	24	23¾	24	..
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	26⅞	26¼	26⅜	26
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	54⅜	52½	54½	..
82¼	50⅜	Douglas A	74	73	73½	72¼
50½	29	Dresser A (3b)	45½	45	45½	..
8⅝	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
184⅜	133	du Pone de Nem (6.10b)	182	180¼	182	180

—E—

9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8½	7¾	8½	7¾
185	156

Business and Industry

Flow of Wage Increases and Bonuses Gives Cheer to Workers

Commerce and Finance

Italy Takes Firm Control of Rents, Rates and Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME.—All the economic organizations of the Fascist Corporative State are mobilized for a great experiment in price control.

The lessons learned during the World War have not been forgotten. They showed on the one hand the futility of flat prices as then practiced, on the other the dangers of an ever-recurrent race between rising prices and wage adjustments, leading to inflation in all its many dangerous and ruinous forms.

In recent months, as a result of negotiations between employers and employed, the wages of Italian workers have been raised and the Fascist Government does not intend that the substantial improvement they have secured should be annulled by any unjustifiable rise in the cost of living.

Rent Rise Prohibited

To this end the decree which brought the lira into line with the dollar and the pound sterling at the parities fixed when the Italian valuta was stabilized in 1927 was accompanied by another prohibiting for two years any rise in rents, water, gas, electric power rates, and transport tariffs, while emergency import duties on raw materials and many other commodities were removed or substantially reduced to offset higher costs in lira exchange.

Since then measures have been taken for controlling the internal price movement of all commodities. The prices for certain foods current on Oct. 4 as fixed by the Central Price Committee or by the intersyndical provincial committees are not susceptible of increase, and control is now extended to all other commodities and services for which the prices or charges current in the month of September are to be maintained, any revision which may be found necessary being made by the provincial intersyndical committees with the authorization of the Central Price Committee.

Instruct Syndical Bodies

The Secretary General of the Fascist party, who presides over the Central Price Committee, at once took the necessary steps for giving effect to these policies, acting through the syndical organizations of producers. On Oct. 9 the director of the Confederation of Industrialists explained to a meeting of the directors of all affiliated unions and federations the part they were called to play in this concerted effort, and in a circular dated Oct. 13 detailed instructions were given to the provincial unions which bring together in each, of the 93 provinces of the kingdom the representatives of all the syndical associations of industrial employers existing in their respective territories.

The circular calls on the provincial unions to obtain from the firms in their respective districts, whether affiliated to the unions or not, complete lists of the prices quoted in September for the commodities they sell, specifying the various descriptions, qualities, types, varieties, etc., of each product, and giving along with the basic price any particulars which may help to identify the actual price paid, such as maxima and minima discounts, allowances, premiums, etc., conditions of payment, and whether inclusive or not of packing costs, for delivery on the spot or at destination. The National Federation for each of the branches of production concerned examines the replies carefully, discusses them with the firms concerned should they give rise to doubts, and keeps the confederation fully informed.

Vigilance Committees

Similar instructions have been given through Fascist Confederation of Merchants to the affiliated provincial unions which are collecting the September prices quoted by wholesalers and retailers and setting up vigilance committees, on which wholesalers and retailers are represented in like numbers, to supervize the strict observance of the price rules enacted.

On the other hand, the local centers of the Fascist party, of which there is one in each town and, in large cities, one in each district, are securing the organized assistance of the public in enforcing strict observance of the price lists published.

The success of this great effort is insured by the scientific methods used in determining the formation of prices. Due to the fact that all interests concerned — farmers, manufacturers, workers, carriers, wholesalers, retailers — are represented by their syndical organizations on the Central Price and on the Provincial Intersyndical Committees, on which they sit along with representatives of government departments and of the Fascist party, it is possible to secure a thorough, first-hand knowledge of all the factors entering into the price formation of each product, to follow it from the farm to the factory, and thence to the warehouse, the cold-storage establishment, the retail market, down to the ultimate consumer.

To insure normal conditions on the home market, control is extended to the importation of primary commodities with a view to organizing foreign trade on lines in keeping with present needs.

Returns are obtained for stocks of foodstuffs so as to make it possible to utilize them in reducing local market fluctuations to a minimum.

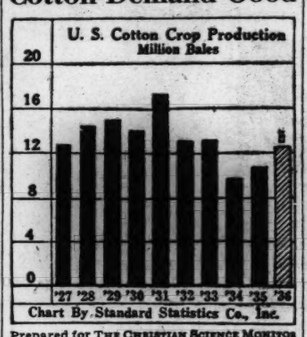
Price Factors Watched

In determining the price of bread, flour, and edible pastes control has been exercise over all factors involved, including customs operations on imported wheat, the supply of wheat to the mills, processing industries, etc., with the result that the price has been kept within 5 to 10 centimes per kilogram.

For certain commodities the resources of the African Colonies are already coming into play as factors in price formation. Thus, attention is being called to the advisability of developing the cultivation of oil-seeds to supplement home supplies of edible oils.

The complete survey of the field and the nature and extent of the control exercised thus make the price control policy, rendered necessary by present circumstances, an organic system for co-ordinating production with the needs of the market.

Outlook for Domestic Cotton Demand Good



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The unexpectedly large increase in the Government cotton crop estimate based on November 1 conditions, to 12,400,000 bales, from 11,509,000 bales a month earlier, calls for a new appraisal of the supply-demand situation.

Domestic demand prospects are excellent. Mills in the United States are expected to take some 7,200,000 bales this season, against 6,221,000 bales last season. Foreign demand for American cotton, however, will probably be only 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 bales, against 6,318,000 last season, in view of the increased foreign crops. Thus, total consumption of American cotton may approximate the 12,500,000 bales of last year.

This would reduce the carry-over of 6,962,000 bales on hand at the beginning of this season by only a slight amount, while any shortage of desirable grades will be eased by reopening of the Government stock of almost 3,000,000 bales shortly after the beginning of the year.

Livestock Trade Is Fairly Active And Prices Hold

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The livestock trade gave a good account of itself this week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Light steers and yearlings sold actively at strong to 25c higher prices and while medium weight and weighty steers had to be peddled and sort of nursed along on a slow market there was little measurable price change. Butcher hogs with weight closed strong to 10c higher, the general trade remaining active as all interests bought freely. Fat lambs advanced 25c.

In the cattle trade, heavy steers showed up in numbers, due in part to a near-record entry list intended for the International Carlot Exhibit. Other killing classes of cattle sold strong to 25 cents higher, vealers closing 50 cents to $1 up. Fed heifers remained acutely scarce and the crop of western grass cattle came to an end. Finishers still want thin as well as meaty, weighty cattle, so these advanced, at the same time stimulating the market on common and medium grade killers.

Yearling steers topped at $12.35, a new high on the crop. Several hundred loads of cattle intended for the International Show will be sold late this week, trade belief being that the best of these offerings will bring $12.50 and better, if light and of yearling type.

The late top on hogs was $9.85, the outstanding feature of the hog market being curtailed runs of pigs and light lights and increased receipts of butchers scaling 220 pounds upward. This makes for more pork which killers are putting in their cellars as fast as possible.

Fed lambs closed with the top at $9.35, it being an $8.75-9.25 market during the week. Yearlings sold up to $8.25 and slaughter ewes to $4.60, with the bulk of ewes at $3-4.25. Feeder lambs advanced as the western grass crop petered out.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

The main factor is relief and social legislation.

Let me explain. Unemployment is a problem of the unskilled worker. In pre-1933 America the problem was not recognized officially. And yet even in 1929 there was an average of 1,132,000 persons out of work. When the Government started to assume responsibility for the jobless problem, it began to deal out relief on such a generous scale that the relief money in itself made for a sort of minimum wage for industry. I mean that few of the relieved are going to work for private employers for less than the Government pays them. Some, indeed, require a sizable difference to persuade them to shift.

Likely to Be Permanent

This floor for labor conditions is likely to be built definitely in the future. Already there are moves afoot to rewrite the labor provisions in the NRA either in state laws, interstate compacts or otherwise. The result seems bound to create a permanent "unskilled unemployment" problem where none existed before. For, if there was any social function at all in the sweatshop, it was to mop up the unskilled.

One way of mitigating the dilemma lies through vocational training. The young, especially in distressed areas, such as around the coal mines, should be given the opportunity to equip themselves with the skill needed in pursuing a craft.

Employers can help in training the not-so-young unskilled in better occupations. And assistance should be required of the craft unions. Hitherto they have jealously guarded the portals of craftsmanship against too great an infiltration of newcomers, either from the skilled or from apprentices.

If the problem is not tackled, however, it looks as if the country will be making permanent "wards" of part of its unskilled worker population.

ICC Considering Action On Edison Electric Bond

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission took under consideration the application of the New York Curb Exchange for extension of unlisted trading privileges in the 3½ per cent bonds of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

The securities are outstanding to the extent of $53,000,000 and were listed and registered on the Boston Stock Exchange July 25, 1935, but no transactions have been executed on that market.

At a public hearing extension was opposed by R. Parker Kuhn, vice-president of the First Boston Corporaton which headed the syndicate that underwrote the issue, and by Frederick M. Ives, general counsel of the Edison Electric Company. Both testified, under questioning by Abner Goldstone, commission counsel, that the interest of investors did not warrant the extension.

The New York Curb Exchange was represented by its president, Fred C. Moffatt and by Col. William A. Lockwood, chief counsel.

Decision is expected to be handed down in about six weeks.

Street Thinks SEC Indefinite On Philosophy of Stock Trading

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The reluctance of the Securities and Exchange Commission to accept the logic so readily accepted in Wall street, regarding the stabilizing effect on the market of professional or floor-trading, is taken in lower New York to indicate that the commission is acting upon concepts of an ideal stock market which are unknown and even foreign to those who work in the shadow of the exchanges. There is much unsatisfied curiosity as to what these ideas are, as well as a feeling that they must be incorrect if they lead to such inaccurate conclusions above such obvious matters as the effect of skillful trading on market prices.

Little has been forthcoming in recent months from the commission as to its basic philosophy of the security business. This may be due, however, to the feeling on the part of the commissioners that they have made their position clear and defined their goal on previous occasions. A search through previous official statements does, in fact, go a considerable way toward explaining the particular slant of the commission.

Attitude of Commission

The following is a serious effort to piece together the apparent attitude of the commission, as it has been expressed by various members at various times in public speeches and reports and in its "segregation" report.

The function of a stock exchange is to facilitate the meeting of large borrowers, on the one hand, and investors, on the other hand. The presence of an exchange makes it possible for investors to buy securities with the knowledge that should personal need arise, they can sell them without serious loss to other investors, and withdraw the cash for other purposes. This is somewhat similar to an abstract simplification of deposit banking, with the investor analogous to the depositor, and the exchange analogous to the bank.

So far, this view coincides with the view of the market generally entertained in Wall Street. But the commission seems to have a certain misgiving not shared in the Street. The "segregation" report quoted Berle and Pedersen (Liquid Claims and the National Wealth): "Today the very achievement of the desire for liquidity has set up economics so fragile that a detached student somehow wonders that . . . it can survive at all . . . unless some device can be found to coin the national wealth into money at any given moment of time when a tide of emotion, either of fear or desire, impels many owners to call for their supposed blank claims on civilization."

Three Escapes From Dilemma

Wall Street has not wrestled with this conundrum; as Walter Bagehot said, ". . . the administration of first-rate current transactions is a most engrossing business, and those charged with them are usually but little inclined to think on points of theory, even when such thinking most nearly concerns those transactions;" but the commission is obviously intent on exploring such problems. Commissioner Douglas said last summer at Charlottesville, ". . . a thoughtful student of the subject cannot fail to be impressed with the necessity for examination of the hypotheses upon which margin trading is based;" and the commission said in its "segregation" report (p. 100), ". . . casual and superficial thinking with regard to these (matters) is futile. What is needed are judgments broad in base and discerning in character."

There are three possible lines of policy which can be drawn from the point made by Berle and Pederson. One is that there should be no stock market, or at least no further increase in the liquid claims, such as new investment offerings, which will ultimately depend on stock exchanges for marketability. Fundamentally this is the same position as that of the first opponents of deposit banking, and of those who now advocate 100 per cent bank reserves. Apparently, however, the commission does not expect to follow it, for it has repeatedly indicated its intention, for example, of making securities traded over the counter more "liquid."

The second possible line of policy to meet the problem of increasing liquidity is to find the kind of money proposed by Berle and Pederson. This the commission has not even considered, obviously feeling that that is outside its province.

The third escape from the dilemma is apparently that of trying to find the source of the mass movements of fear or desire which actuate markets and cause minor, intermediate, and long-term price instability.

What Is SEC Yardstick

A true attempt to find these sources, in the opinion of the Street, would first of all require some yardstick of what stock prices should be, and some rule of thumb by which it can be known whether prices are going in the right direction at any particular time. At the moment of writing, for example, the market is selling down. Is this merely a correction in a long-term upswing, or is it the beginning of a secondary decline, or the onset of a bear market? No one knows.

The commission may feel that there should be no minor price swings, or no intermediate or long-term ones. No one knows that either. Nor has the Street any idea of what norm, yardstick or standard the commission is using when it condemns "undue speculation," or "bona fide investors" or "excessive use of credit," or "undue expansion of credit."

In its June "aggregate" report, the Commission said "The economic value of an exchange is popularly measured by the extent to which it . . . imparts liquidity to its securities . . . On the other hand, the experience of the past suggests that the creation of claims that demand liquidity can be carried to such lengths that the result is an unstable economy."

It seems evident, from the apparent recent concern of Commissioner Landis over the influx of foreign funds, as well as from the sudden revival of Commission interest in its anti-speculative program, that the Commission fears that stock prices may soon get too high, without any one knowing it until too late.

Both the Commission and the Street take easy ways out of this problem.

The "They" Theory of Trading

The Street is resigned to the probability that the investing and speculating public will sometime suddenly change its mind about stock prices, and sell them down, and nothing can be done about it except to permit professional speculation to keep the fall as orderly as it will.

The Commission's way out of the problem, on the other hand, in the opinion of the Street, is to cloud the issue with vague phrases like "undue speculation" and "excess credit," which give the impression that the Commission knows what is "due speculation" and "reasonable credit," when it does not know, and then from behind this cloud to charge professional speculators with causing the undue movement of prices and the excessive use of credit.

That is the Street's interpretation of the Commission's assumption that professional trading incites unwise and fickle public speculation.

Thus the Commission is believed to recognize officially the "they" theory of stock-price movements ("They are putting them up this morning"), and to pin the "they" on the professional trader. This is thought to attribute either malice or financial naïveté to traders who possess neither. More fundamentally, say others in the Street, it is an attempt to personalize the forces which make the stock market move—which neither the Commission nor the public can understand in any other way.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Increased Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Anheus-Busch, Inc	$3	Dec.	8	Nov. 30
Clorox Chem Co	75c	Dec.	30	Dec. 15
Compo Shoe	25c Q	Dec.	15	Dec. 5
Crowell Publish	75c Q	Dec.	24	Dec. 14
Kauf Dept Stores	40c Q	Jan.	11	Jan. 8
Inter Hos Mills	62½c Q	Feb.	15	Feb. 1
Midvale Co	$3	Dec.	19	Dec. 10
Richardson Co	$1	Dec.	14	Nov. 28
Simmons Co	$1.75	Dec.	21	Dec. 24
Spen Trask Fund	20c	Dec.	15	Dec. 5
Un Carb & Carb	80c	Jan.	1	Dec. 4
Vick Finan Corp	35c	Dec.	8	Nov. 28
Extra				
Amer Can Co	$1	Dec.	23	Dec. 3
Centrifugal Pipe	65c	Dec.	15	Dec. 4
Compo Shoe Mch	75c	Dec.	15	Dec. 5
Crowell Pub	25c	Dec.	24	Dec. 14
Draper Corp	$2	Jan.	5	.....
Evans Products	50c	Dec.	15	Dec. 4
Gillette Saf Raz	25c	Dec.	18	Dec. 4
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp & Ins	30c	Dec.	1	.....
Houd-Hersh, B	37½c	Dec.	15	Dec. 5
Interst Hos Mills	50c	Dec.	15	Dec. 5
Inv Fd of Am, Inc	2c	Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Kauf Dept Strs	$1.25	Dec.	15	Dec. 4
Landers, Fr & Cl	25c	Dec.	28	Dec. 21
Maryland Fd, Inc	7½c	Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Natl Lead Co	37½c	Dec.	21	Dec. 4
Norfolk & West Ry	$5	Dec.	19	Nov. 30
Penney (JC) Co	$3.75	Dec.	15	Dec. 4
Rob Fb Mkt Inc	10c	Jan.	1	Dec. 19
Saf Car Ht&Lt Co	$1	Dec.	23	Dec. 9
Wes Oil & Snow	50c	Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Yale & Towne Mf	40c	Dec.	17	Dec. 7
Accumulated				
Cellu Corp pf pf	$2	Dec.	19	Dec. 5
Cen Ill P Sv 6% pf	$1	Dec.	22	Dec. 5
Do $6 pf	$1	Dec.	22	Dec. 5
Cert-teed Pr Cor, old 7% pf	†	..	.....	.....
Con Laund pf	$26.25	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Michigan G & Elec C Do $6 pr in	$4.20	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Shell U Oil pf	$26.12½	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
So Col Pw 7% pf	$1	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Texas & Pacific Ry $5 pf	$2.50	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
United Pub Util Corp $2.75 pf	$1.10	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do $3 pf	$1.20	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
U S Steel Corp pf	$7	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 1
Wood (Alan) Steel 7% pf	50c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Resumed				
Acadia Sug Ref	10c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Crocker-Wheeler Elec Mfg	10c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 7
Katz Drug new	25c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Lessings Inc, new	5c	..	Dec. 10	Dec. 8
Mission Corp	45c	..	Dec. 18	Dec. 2
Penn Glass Sand vte	50c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Savage Arms	$1	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Savage Arms Corp 6% 2d pf	$6	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Shell Union Oil	25c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
Trane Co $6 pf	$1.50 Q		Dec. 1	Dec. 1
United Corp	20c	..	Dec. 18	Dec. 7
Special				
Com'th Edison	$1	..	Dec. 17	Dec. 3
Modine Mfg	$1	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 10
Pub Sv of Northern Illinois	$1	..	Dec. 17	Dec. 3
Zion's Coop Mercantile Institution	$1.75	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Stock				
Caterpillar Trac	$12	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 4
Falstaff Brew	*$1.50	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 3
Gulf Oil Corp	100%	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Maryland Fund	3%	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Munsingwear Inc		Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 8
Do		Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Natl Gyp, A	$2.50	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 5
Do B	$2.50	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 5
Rem Rand	1%	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 19
Windham County Nat Bk	12½	..	.....	.....
Regular				
Am Can pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Amer Mch & Met	15c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Atch, Top & S Fe Ry pf	$2.50	S	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Comw & So $6 pf	75c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Consl-Diam Fibre	50c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 7
Draper Corp	60c	Q	Jan. 5	.....
Evans Products	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
Gillette Saf Ras	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Dec. 16

*Payable in 6% preferred stock.

†Preferred and common stockholders on Aug. 5, 1936, approved a plan whereby accumulated dividends amounting to $33.50 a share as of July 1, 1936, will be eliminated. Holders of present 7% preferred were offered right to exchange their stock under one of two options: Option A—For each share present 7% preferred stock 1 7-10 share new 6% cumulative prior preference stock of $100 par will be issued.

Workers Benefit As Bonuses, Pay Rises Increase

Announcements of Christmas bonuses and wage increases that are adding millions of dollars to workers' pocketbooks continue to pile up as more and more companies vote such distributions.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. announced a bonus based on length of service which, it was estimated by one official, would give employees more than $2,000,000.

Commonwealth Edison Co. and Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois voted wage bonuses and increases involving $1,500,000. Directors of the two big corporations supplying utility service to Chicago and 17 counties in northern Illinois announced special bonuses of 2½ per cent of this year's salary to employees, plus a wage increase of 2½ per cent effective Jan. 1.

Christmas Bonuses

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. will distribute a Christmas gift of $50 to each qualified employee and a vacation bonus—$50 for each employee payable on the day the annual vacation begins. Bonuses will total $750,000.

Deere & Co. officials at Moline, Ill., announced wage increases and bonuses amounting to $1,000,000 during the coming year for 10,000 employees. They include an extra payment of $25 to be made Dec. 1 and an increase in wages of approximately 7 per cent effective Nov. 30.

A bonus of $100 at Christmas for all employees of the Homestake Mining Company, Deadwood, S. D., was announced. A total of $210,000 will be distributed on Dec. 18.

Bonus checks totaling $250,000 were distributed by the J. R. Watkins Company, manufacturers of drugs and household supplies, Winona, Minn., to 1300 employees and dealers. Salaried employes received a bonus equal to 10 per cent of their 1936 salaries, and manufacturing department employees received flat sums.

Elgin National Watch Company, Elgin, Ill., announced a service bonus totaling $75,000 would be distributed Dec. 21 among an estimated 3800 employees, each employee, company officials said, to receive an average of one week's earnings.

A. B. Farquhar Company, Ltd., York, Penna., manufacturers of farm implements, announced a wage increase of 5 to 10 per cent on the hourly rate paid 400 employees, beginning Nov. 30.

Wage Rise Movement Spreads

A 10 per cent wage increase for employees of Felters, Inc., manufacturing felt products at Jackson, Mich., and Millbury, Mass., effective Nov. 30, was announced.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis department store, authorized payment of a bonus to 2000 employees as follows: $17.50 to those in service a year or more and $7.50 to those employed from six months to a year.

Medusa Portland Cement Company announced a 10 per cent wage increase for the employees.

The Jobbers' Pants Company, a unit of the Standard Overall Company, Baltimore, will increase its pay roll for 900 workers about $75,000 annually.

Powhatan Converting Works, Inc., announced a 10 per cent boost for 100 men which will provide a total pay roll increase of $10,000 annually.

Besides these, there was a 7½ per cent pay boost for employees of Procter & Gamble; a bonus of an unannounced amount for 8000 employees of the New England chain of First National Stores, and a 10 per cent wage increase plus $35 each for Worcester Wire Company workers.

Others to fall in line, with wage increases, bonuses, or both, included Selby Shoe Co., of Portsmouth, Ohio, Hecht Co., Draper Co., Ruberoid Co., Hopewell Mfg. Co., Watkins Salt Co., McCall Corp., Norton Co., Corn Exchange Bank, Enterprise Mfg. Co., Crompton & Knowles, Symington, Van Norman Machine Corp. and Mead Corp.

Thorp Sees Danger In Business Boom

CHICAGO (AP)—Willard L. Thorp, director of economic research for Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., told the American Finance Conference that "if depression is around the corner behind us, it is also around the next corner in the future."

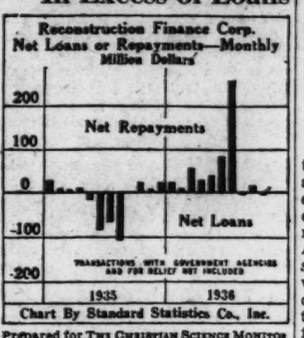
Mr. Thorp, addressing the third annual convention of the trade body, said in reference to the "next corner" that there "are no grounds for assurance that it is not there."

"Already, I find evidence in isolated spots of the appearance of a 'boom psychology,'" he said. "With expanding consumer purchasing power, interest rates low and six years of enforced consumer economy behind us, some are seeing no limit to the current upswing.

"We seem to be headed for what a British professor calls 'a period of optimistic error.'"

The "problems of prosperity," Mr. Thorp said, "are more difficult than those of depression. I know no condition which is more dangerous for a business than a period of sustained high profits."

Repayments to RFC In Excess of Loans



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Net repayments to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the past year in general have been well in excess of loans made.

Steel Operations Rise Half a Point To 74½ P. C. Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel operations advanced half a point during the past week to 74½ per cent of mill capacity, due to the expected rise in prices of $1 to $4 a ton, which were announced Monday and Tuesday, according to the Iron Age. Indications, says the report, point to a heavy volume of steel buying within the next few days that will sustain ingot output at its present rate or higher, until the end of December.

The principal price advances are as follows: Forging quality semi-finished, $1; rerolling quality, $2; alloy billets, $4; bars, shapes, plates and sheet piling, $3; cold-finished steel bars, $4; hot-rolled strip, tin mill black plate and all grades of sheets, except vitreous enameling, $4; vitreous enameling, $3; rails from $36.375 to $39; tie plates, $2; wire rods, $3. bright wire, $2; spring wire, $3; nails, $4, and other wire products, $2 to $4.

Railroad equipment orders and inquiries have spurted, and there will be a large volume of rail orders, possibly as much as 500,000 tons, before the effective date of the new rail price, Dec. 1.

Among new equipment inquiries are 2000 large freight cars for the Bessemer & Lake Erie and 900 for the Union Railroad, both U. S. Steel Corporation roads; 500 freight cars for the Chicago & North Western, 400 freight cars and three passenger cars for the Gulf, Mobile & Northern, 250 to 1000 large ore cars for the Duluth, Missabe & Northern, 125 freight for the Chesapeake & Ohio, in addition to 2000 inquired for a week ago, and 110 to 250 subway passenger cars for the Board of Transportation, New York.

The Western Maryland and the Burlington 10 locomotives, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western for five, and the Burlington will build 11 in its own shops. The Milwaukee road has ordered 31 engines and the Rock Island 350 freight cars and three streamlined trains. An order for 200 tons of stainless steel for streamlined trains has been placed at Philadelphia.

The automotive industry has been ordering more freely the past week and a larger number of active projects in the construction field are in the market.

American Traders Advance Views On Aiding Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—American over-seas traders, looking for more business and an expansion of American interests abroad, wound up their conference here recently by urging a renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, by recommending specific measures for stabilization of world currencies, and by urging definite policies concerning agricultural exports and other practices in foreign trade.

The formal recommendations represented a complete declaration which it is the custom of the National Foreign Trade Council to issue each year for the guidance of Congress. Many of their ideas, coming as they do from key men engaged in American exporting trade, have been given consideration in the past by government officials, it is learned.

Urge Reciprocal Pacts

Supporting the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program and the unconditional most favored nation principle on which it is based, the traders nevertheless call attention to the fact that the "reciprocal principle is vitiated when a country having a trade agreement with the United States permits uncontrolled entry from a third country of goods which have been subsidized in any form to a degree prejudicial to our ability to compete." Suitable steps should be taken to remedy this situation, the traders maintain, and further urged that the procedure under which agreements are negotiated be re-examined and simplified where possible.

To promote stabilization of world currencies the Foreign Trade Council urged the "eventual return to gold at a fixed ratio, convertibility of currency into gold as required for settlement of international transactions, reconsideration of laws requiring the purchase of silver for monetary purposes, and balancing of the budget."

The present Shipping Act creating a Maritime Commission was pointed to as an important advance toward the restoration of an adequate and modern American merchant marine. "It now remains for shipbuilders to do their part in building the new vessels required to insure the rightful place of the American Merchant Marine in commerce. To accomplish this it is desirable that the American business and traveling public favor American snips wheherever possible."

Want Better Service

The traders advocated increased attention to the trade promotion activities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, without present restrictions to the end that all possible aid may be extended to American foreign trade, and specifically recommended "the increase of the appropriations for the Bureau to enable it to give more effective direct aid to agriculture and industry and a more adequate coverage."

Turning to the subject of agricultural products and their exportation, the overseas traders declared, "We strongly recommend that any governmental financial aid to the agricultural producer be limited to that portion of the crop which is domestically consumed and that surplus production be allowed to reach the export markets at world prices."

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Ship Strike Break Seen in Shipment Of Food to Alaska

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27 (AP)—Government movement of food ships to Alaska brought new hope today for a break in the month-long maritime strike deadlock, but international boycotts threatened to tighten the union blockade of American ports.

The district council of the International Longshoremen's Association looked on an agreement for release of Government-chartered vessels to carry food to Alaska as a possible "precedent on which the entire maritime dispute might be settled."

Similar Plan for Hawaii

While they moved speedily to send emergency ships north, government officials indicated they were considering a similar plan for Hawaii.

International support for the widespread strike blockade came from the Mexican Confederation of Workers, which extended a boycott of American ships at Mexico's Pacific ports to the East Coast and Gulf.

The dockworkers' union in France refused an informal request from the United States embassy to withdraw an order against unloading the liner Washington at Le Havre. Marseille dock workers refused to unload coke from an American freighter.

Liner Lacks Crew

In New York harbor, the liner President Harding remained many hours past its sailing time, lacking a full crew.

A development considered hopeful was an announcement by Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, that settlement negotiations would continue with operators of 62 Pacific coastwise freight vessels.

This group of ship owners had reached virtual agreements with all but one of seven unions when the strike was called Oct. 29.

U. S. Liner Washington Sails to Hamburg After Havre Unloading Refused

HAVRE, France, Nov. 27 (AP)—The United States liner Washington, focal point of a sympathy strike of French dock workers, sailed for Hamburg today without having discharged its cargo.

The United States lines abandoned its efforts to get French dock workers to reconsider their refusal to unload the ship in "solidarity" with striking American maritime workers after two days of negotiations ended in failure.

Officials of the line said the 600-ton cargo due for France might be shipped back from Hamburg.

Mexican Workers Pushing Demands On Three-Fold Front

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 27 (AP)—The Mexican Confederation of Workers ordered a boycott of United States ships last night, oil workers charged misrepresentation of their demands by producers, and miners voted a general strike.

As the labor situation became increasingly acute, there were reliable reports first application of the new wealth distribution law would be government appropriation of the city's bull ring.

The boycott order included Gulf ports and was an expansion of an earlier order for boycott of American ships calling at Pacific coast ports—in sympathy with maritime strikes in the United States.

Government and oil labor representatives got together in an effort to mediate the dispute. The oil workers syndicate asserted the industry is virtually controlled by American, English and Dutch capital and charged the companies were misinforming the public regarding costs of granting the labor demands.

These demands include approximate tripling of wages and long vacations with pay. They would, oil operators assert, "put us out of business."

The mine workers, appealing for support from other labor groups, did not set a definite date for their strike in protest against the American Smelting and Refining Company's closing of three Mexican plants within the past year, but indicated a date would be set soon.

The syndicate appealed to the United Mine Workers of America for backing and named committees to sound out the railway, oil and electric unions in Mexico.

Hope was advanced by some observers that the oil strike might be averted by negotiations between labor, the Government, and the oil operators—but thus far such mediation efforts had failed.

Official Sentenced On Charge of Holding Negroes in Slavery

JONESBORO, Ark., Nov. 27 (AP)—U. S. District Attorney Fred A. Isgrig charged yesterday that eastern Arkansas planters raised a $5000 defense fund for Paul D. Peacher, city marshal, who was sentenced to two years and fined $3500 on conviction of enslaving seven Negroes.

"I know nothing about subscription of any such fund," replied N. F. Lamb, chief of defense counsel.

Peacher, furnishing $4000 bond fixed by Judge E. Martineau, said he would not resign his office and would leave the question of an appeal in the hands of his attorneys. The defense has three days to decide on an appeal.

A federal court jury convicted him of violating an 1866 anti-slavery statute in arresting seven Negroes and forcing them to work on his land after they were given vagrancy sentences in Earle's justice of the peace court.

Judge Martineau imposed two-year sentences against Peacher on each of the seven counts, the terms to run concurrently. He said he would place Peacher on probation if he paid the fine.

Unions Endorse 30-Hour Week

(Continued from Page 1)

on change grouped together by the resolutions committee in its report was that presented by Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and others of the Massachusetts delegation. Their resolution asked Congress to assert its "full legislative prerogatives so that any usurpation of legislative powers by courts of any nature be promptly restricted."

Defense of Court

After a brief address by a delegate declaring that the Supreme Court had usurped powers protecting reactionary interests, Chauncey Weaver, member of the musicians' union from Des Moines, Iowa, made a picturesque and lengthly defense of the Court.

Courts should not keep their ear to the ground to follow election returns, he declared. He felt that proponents of resolutions seeking change were playing with fire and that the laboring man would be the first to be scorched. He urged that Congress should not become its own constitutional interpreter and be relieved of judicial review.

Closing of the split in the labor world promises a harder errand than optimistic delegates at the convention, ending here today, at first believed.

Beyond the instant rejection of the conference project by the Committee for Industrial Organization secretary, Charles P. Howard, president of the printers' union, the task of conciliation will embrace what many delegates deem the "most delicate question in organized labor."

Issue to Be Settled

Evidently the issue is to be settled some day by bargaining, if John L. Lewis, leader of the C. I. O. bloc, does not settle it in his own way by winning his drives in steel, etc. Apparently no one here wants to show his hand.

With the best of will on both sides, compromise would not be easy, despite the enthusiastic prediction of some leaders that a quick disposal can be made when both factions meet. Usually, it is remarked, these men are not members of the unions most concerned.

Green Asks Changes

Important changes in the Social Security Act will be recommended to Congress, it is announced by William Green, president of the A. F. of L. Among these are:

1. Inclusion of eligible agricultural workers and employees of small business places which use only a few workers.
2. Industry with highest rate of unemployment to pay most toward unemployment insurance, and industry with a customary minimum to pay accordingly. The aim is to eliminate seasonal unemployment as far as possible.
3. Increase of old-age pensions to $50 a month, the Federal Government and the state each paying half. No means test.
4. Money contributed by workers and employers for old-age insurance to be kept in separate fund.

Mr. Green discouraged agitation for shifting of workers' contributions entirely to management. Employees should pay, he commented, because they were buying an annuity. He thought their share could be reduced.

Survey Study Urged On Teacher-Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Establishment of a national commission to evolve a "charter for teacher education is urged by Dean William F. Russell of Teachers College, Columbia University, in his annual report to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, today. He holds that the problem of teacher education cannot be lightly dismissed, adding that the exact status of the teacher and the school are not clearly defined and that the school has accepted functions of society which belong elsewhere.

"The education of the teacher for the schools of tomorrow," he says, "must take well into account the new knowledge of the child, . . . the problems of society and the new investigations, researches, experiments with new types of schools, new processes of instruction and new materials and methods with which to work. No institution can do it all, or any large part. The goal should be to make certain that all prospective teachers are 'on the way.'"

"In the United States we hope to develop a plan where each individual has a chance to show what he can do, to perfect his abilities and to achieve his potentialities, and the instrument for achieving this ideal is our system of schools and colleges. Thus the function of the teacher is not only to instruct his pupil in a definite subject, to impart a certain skill, or to train him for a particular vocation. The American teacher must serve as an adviser or a guide."

Forestry Alumni Elect

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 27 (AP)—S. C. Hunt of the State Conservation Department was elected president of the Alumni Association of the New York State College of Forestry at the annual meeting Nov. 21. Other officers are: Floyd Collwar, extension forester of Connecticut, vice-president, and H. J. Macaloney of the northeast forest experiment station, New Haven, Conn., treasurer.

'Oust Hamilton' Move Started In Republican Ranks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Repercussions of the national and state political campaign were being felt in Republican circles here today as New York leaders came forward with suggestions for the reorganization of party affairs.

With the convening of the Legislature only a month away and a round-robin letter now circulating on the initiative of Assemblymen-elect urging the party to conform to "popular mandate," Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. Republican wheelhorse in the lower house in Washington, D. C., demanded a remolding of the party in the nation along "humanized and liberalized" lines.

Hamilton Attacked

According to Mr. Fish, the initial step in this direction must be the retirement of John D. M. Hamilton, Republican national chairman and head and front of the western leadership under which the party went into its 1936 national battle. Chairman Hamilton, Mr. Fish said, has made "a dismal failure in the campaign by attacking the Social Security Act and charging the President with being a Communist.

"In war or business, when a leader fails, he either resigns or is forced to retire," Mr. Fish declared in a radio address. "It is more important in politics that the same custom prevail for the best interests of the party.

"It may be true that President Roosevelt is a radical or near-Socialist, and is surrounded by Socialist advisers and trying to Socialize industry, but he is not a Communist."

Ban on Partisanship

The hour had struck for a "moratorium on partisanship animosities," Mr. Fish declared, and it was now necessary to give the President an opportunity to effect his program.

Meanwhile, as party strategists maneuvered for leadership dictation in the Legislature, an echo of Mr. Fish's idea was seen in a circular letter to Republican assemblymen-elect over the signature of Elisha T. Barrett and Edmund R. Lupton, both of Suffolk county. This called for a new start on the basis of "affirmative constructive action."

"This is the first opportunity the Republican party in this State will have of indicating by action—not words—that they have rightly intrepreted the results of the last election and are prepared to conform with an unmistakable popular mandate," it continues.

Jazz Compositions Tested by Whiteman

(Continued from Page 1)

the night, giving the finishing touches.

This particular composition, utilizing the sonorous chant of a train announcer with his ever-romantic recital of far-flung cities, to introduce distinctive melodies for each section of the country, seemed to epitomize the significance of the occasion.

College Boys

"We are trying to gather in our music all the threads of living American experience today," Mr. Whiteman said in his hotel the preceding night. "My 24 college-trained boys are contributing the technique we have developed ourselves, to the traditional conservatory training of Stokowski's 102 musicians brought from all over the world because of their excellence.

"Of all the country's symphony organizations, I think, the Philadelphia Orchestra is happiest in trying jazz—and succeeds best in doing it. Stokowski loves to experiment in all sorts of forms—and Stravinsky, for instance, has made the fullest use of every one of our jazz tricks—without saying 'Thank you,' incidentally. He uses all the mechanics of jazz, but without the feeling that seems to make it express the buoyant youth of America.

Expressing America

"After all, there must be something about our music. There isn't a symphony orchestra in the country, run on traditional lines, that isn't operated at a deficit. And there isn't a good jazz orchestra that isn't making a profit. We have no illusions about ourselves. We simply try hard—experiment as much as we can, considering we are forced to earn our living without any kind of subsidy—and do our best to please every audience we play to.

"I like to think that we are beginning in a small way—hampered, as I said, by the need to earn our way all the time—to work out music that expresses America today. After all, in the 100 years that music has been written in America, I can't think of any really outstanding composer who really did express America in some of its phases—except MacDowell.

"One of our troubles is that no conservatory trains players for our kind of work. My boys come from college—learn our methods—and then later, sometimes, go to a conservatory to get deeper into theory—and apply it later in arrangements."

Braille Books for Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Among new juvenile publications announced by the National Institute for the Blind are Mr. A. A. Milne's "Winnie-the-Pooh" and "Now We Are Six." Blind children are reported as becoming eager readers once they have mastered the Braille alphabet.

Care for Jobless Marks New Epoch

(Continued from Page 1)

vert the pier-shed into a habitable expanse, 750 by 60 feet, thus iniating a new comprehension of the needs of depression victims in the hours from dawn to dark.

This new phase of the situation was apparent as the men crowded to the tables of food, bearing trays into the great eating hall and oblivious of all else save the fact of getting their repast and eating it, lest the steaming, savory fact prove to be too good to be true. It lay in the great numbers of men who had managed to keep up appearances to the extent of a clean shirt and tie and with eyes that had not despaired of restoration of the job that had vanished from under their hands.

All morning, all afternoon a procession flowed past the kitchen tables as the city took a long step from the old "flop house" understanding of this problem in its first organized attempt to accept these men not as derelict, but as citizens who have momentarily lost their footing in the tide-wash of the times and must have their chance to regain it.

Laundry in Building

Beyond the eating hall is a laundry outfitted with individual tubs, wringers, drying lockers and an ironing room to enable men to keep their clothes presentable. In addition, the structure contains a shower room.

The city can lodge 5000 local homeless unemployed and feed 10,000—figures that are appallingly large in that they represent a civic exigency that has decreased by only 25 per cent even in the improving circumstances of the last year.

Mayor LaGuardia showed indignation that a bunting-draped platform had been erected at the rear of the dining hall, calling it "flim-flam that makes it look at though we were celebrating something."

"Who thought of that!" he exclaimed. "Did we come here to look down on these people? I said there were to be no speeches, no formalities of any kind. Start those men in here and feed them; that's the important thing—that and that the food is good.

Expects Social Millennium

"This is no benevolent association. We are doing this because it is something we have got to do. The terrible thing about it is that thing is necessary."

"Do you think we will ever see the time when it is not—the social millennium?" he was asked.

"I think I will," he said, with the emphasis of a statement of fact.

James Durante; moving picture and stage comedian, shook his hand. He was born near by in Catherine street and had volunteered to do a song. Bill Robinson, Negro tap danger, also came to do a turn, and the entertainment by these two was the only thing that made hungry men lift their eyes from trays of chicken and gravy, mashed potatoes and turnips, bread, mince pie and beverage.

Money's Flow Shown By Treasury Report

(Continued from Page 1)

Most authorities feel that the largest part of this repatriation took place before 1935, when these figures begin.

But net foreign purchases of foreign securities during this 21-month period amounted to $272,716,000. This was derived from $1,325,682,000 in foreign purchases of foreign securities, and $1,053,506,000 in foreign sales of foreign securities. How much of this total was composed of foreign purchases of foreign securities which had become depreciated on the American market is not revealed.

The report does not show total foreign holdings in the United States, but simply net capital movements. However, the Depaftment of Commerce estimated that at the end of 1935, foreign holdings of American securities and other foreign investments were about $5,000,000,000.

Foreign-owned bank balances and other short-term funds at the same date were put at $1,200,000,000. Adding the Treasury's net inflow of $870,000,000 for the first nine months of 1936, the grand total of foreign holdings in the United States works out at $7,070,000,000.

Geographically, the net inflow works out as follows: United Kingdom, $780,204,000; France, $201,949,000; Germany, $73,868,000; Italy, $28,714,000; Netherlands, $194,862,000; Switzerland, $297,630,000; other nations of Europe, $197,241,000, with the European total $1,774,568,000.

Also, Canada, $138,482,000; Latin America, $159,926,000; Far East, $195,015,000, and "all other" nations, $13,668,000.

The United Kingdom, with net purchases of securities of $341,700,000, Netherlands, with $130,890,000, and Switzerland, with $153,738,000 principally accounted for the flow of the $905,429,000 of funds through security transactions.

Publication of the report was part of a concerted drive to make the American people conscious of the extent and nature of the problem raised by foreign investments in the United States.

Institute Shows Colonial Patents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27—The 100th anniversary of the American patent system was observed Nov. 23 by the Franklin Institute with a display of patent records antedating those of the United States Patent Office.

The first United States patent was granted in 1790, but present records go back only to 1836 when the office was reorganized following a fire which destroyed its records.

The Journal of the Franklin Institute is one of the only sources of information about patents granted before that time, and it is often consulted by federal officials seeking data about early patents.

A fascimile of the first patent granted in America—a license granted by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1642 to Samuel Winslow for a new method of salt refining, is included in the display.

Boettiger Named Publisher, Strike In Seattle Ended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—Capital commentators found much of interest in the appointment of John Boettiger, son-in-law of President Roosevelt, as publisher of William Randolph Hearst's Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

First, Mr. Boettiger agreed to accept the post only upon settlement of the strike which had caused suspension of publication of the Post-Intelligencer since Aug. 13. The strike was one of the sternest tests of the three-year-old newspaperman's union, the newspaper Guild, and it has been settled on terms entirely acceptable to the Guild. It is the third instance—the others being in Newark and Milwaukee—where the Guild has conducted strikes and emerged with settlements which it interprets as victories. In Milwaukee, as in Seattle, a Hearst newspaper was concerned.

Second, Mr. Boettiger is the second member of the Roosevelt family to take employment with Mr. Hearst, and it is intimated that Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger will also work for the Post-Intelligencer.

Mr. Hearst was in some respects President Roosevelt's bitterest opponent during the re-electoral campaign. After the verdict of Nov. 3, his peacemaking statement, in which he said that his first—and favorable—estimate of President Roosevelt might have been right, was addressed to the newspaper published by striking Guild members in Seattle.

President Roosevelt's second son, Elliott, has for several years been vice-president of Hearst Radio, Inc., in charge of the southwestern division, with headquarters at Fort Worth, Texas.

Post-Intelligencer Staff Is Reassembled To Resume Publication

SEATTLE, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Post-Intelligencer editorial staff was reassembled today to resume publication Sunday night under a new publisher—John Boettiger, son-in-law of President Roosevelt.

Boettiger will arrive to take charge of the morning newspaper, which was closed for more than three months by a newsroom strike, as soon as he can wind up his affairs in New York. He will be accompanied by his wife, the former Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, who, it was indicated, may become women's editor of the publication.

The Seattle chapter of the American Newspaper Guild, whose walkout Aug. 13 closed the plant, expressed belief that Mr. Boettiger would "win the confidence of the entire Post-Intelligencer staff." The strike was settled Wednesday night.

Absolute Freedom

In announcing Mr. Boettiger's appointment in New York last night, William Randolph Hearst said:

"Mr. Boettiger will have absolute freedom in directing the editorial and business policies of the Post-Intelligencer."

Mr. Boettiger did not indicate what those policies would be.

W. V. Tanner, former publisher, will remain as legal representative of the paper.

The final edition of the Guild Daily, published during suspension of the Post-Intelligencer, will appear Saturday morning.

The Post-Intelligencer management intimated staff assignments would remain "pretty much as they were before the strike," pending the arrival of Mr. Boettiger.

Began in Chicago

Mr. Boettiger began newspaper work on the City News Bureau in 1921 in his native Chicago. He worked on the Chicago Evening American and the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Boettiger covered Mr. Roosevelt's campaign after his nomination for the Presidency in 1932, afterward becoming assistant chief of the Tribune's Washington bureau.

In November, 1934, he became assistant to Will H. Hays, head of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. Mr. Boettiger resigned when named Post-Intelligencer publisher.

Charles B. Lindeman, associate publisher of the Post-Intelligencer, and H. Richard Seller, president of the Seattle Guild chapter and a striker himself, had scarcely affixed their signatures to the agreement before the Seattle Central Labor Council removed the paper from its "unfair list."

Pickets were withdrawn when Mr. Seller and Mr. Lindeman announced the settlement.

A Major Issue

The strike was a major issue in the recent Washington state election and involved Mayor John F. Dore, against whom a recall petition is pending.

The preamble said the agreement was "an office policy" and not a contract, but the statement of policy would be continued for one year and as long thereafter as "economic conditions justify."

The cases of Lynch and Armstrong were left with the National Labor Relations Board, which held a hearing in September, another in Washington, D. C., this month and set December 1 for the newspaper management to file a brief.

A minimum weekly wage scale was established providing $25 a week for editorial employees of less than three years' experience, $40 for those of three years; $20 for library clerks, home, economics and society department employees of less than three years; $25 for those of more than three years; $15 for copy clerks, office clerks and messengers of less than three and $18 for those of more than three.

Five-Day Week

The "policy" provides for a 40-hour, five-day week, effective March 1, 1937, with pay or time off for overtime. A 40-hour, six-day week was in effect.

Vacations of two weeks are provided for those employed more than a year and of one week for those employed from six months to a year. Disability leaves will be granted with pay, duration and frequency of such payment to be decided by the management.

There was no provision for arbitration of any disputes which might arise.

The guild did not receive formal recognition as a collective bargaining agency, but a provision was included that no editorial employee should be discriminated against because of membership in the guild or similar organization.

Mask and Wig Club Alters 48-Year Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27—Breaking the 48-year-old custom of the Mask and Wig Club of the University of Pennsylvania, this season's production opened on Nov. 23, instead of in the spring. The change has been made to allow performances in New York and other cities during the Christmas holidays.

"This Mad Whirl"—as the current production is named—is booked for one week at the Locust Street Theater. It was enthusiastically received by students and their friends at the opening performance.

Some of the music, by Dr. Clay A. Boland '26 and Moe Jaffe '23, has already been played by several professional orchestras and will soon be heard on the air. Songs which provoked special applause on the first night were "An Apple a Day," "Dolores," "You're My Best Bet" and "Something Has Happened to Me." The latter was sung by Lew Elverson, one of Penn's best-known football stars.

Several other football players were included in the cast, with its famous "beauty chorus."

According to custom, the dialogue is largely concerned with satiric treatment of current events. The plot itself deals with the efforts of a certain weary business man, J. B. Babson, to "get away from it all for a while."

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Income Buys, Exchanges, Eastern for Local. Rentals, Homes, Insurance
5 and 5½% Long Term Loans
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Los Angeles OR. 1291

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Earn extra dollars selling guaranteed nationally famous hosiery, lingerie, below store prices; excellent commissions; free style books. CARDINAL, 347 Fifth Ave., New York.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Queen Mary	Dec. 2	Cherbourg	Dec. 7	Dec. 1, 8:00 pm	Dec. 2, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Niagara	Victoria	Dec. 2	Nov. 27, 4:00 pm	Nov. 27, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Dec. 12	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 1:30 pm

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON (Continued)

TOYS
Sleds—Skis—Skates, Etc.
Gifts for All the Family
R. W. SHATTUCK & CO.
444 MASS. AVE. ARL. 0114

The New 1937
FORD-V-EIGHT
can be bought for $25 per month plus usual down payment.
CHARLES B. PERHAM, Inc.
295 Broadway Tel. ARL. 2433

BELMONT

P. R. WINTERS
HARDWARE
Electrical Appliances
All Kinds of Substantial Gifts for the Kitchen
Why Go to Boston?
84 TRAPELO ROAD BELMONT 1540

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 A. M.-4:10 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Be Up-to-Date Drive a
FORD-V-EIGHT
Complete Line of New Cars on Display at All Times
at
COOMBS & McBEATH, Inc.
Boston's Oldest Ford Dealer
KENMORE STATION KEN. 8500
Also
Large Stock of Guaranteed Used Cars at Below Market Prices.

Dr. Frederick W. Stone
Optometrist
120 TREMONT ST., Room 525
Han. 4155 Hours 9 to 5 P. M.

Eugene
Permanent Waving
$8.00
White and grey hair and scalp work our specialty. All branches of beauty culture.
Florence M. Corbett
120 Tremont St., Room 524
Tel. HANcock 3944

PACKING MOVING
O. W. DUNN CO.
STORING SHIPPING
LOCAL and DISTANCE MOVING
48 Bromfield St. — HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Gowns — Federal National Linen Service Co — Aprons Towels
Tel. HIGhlands 7330 — 1310 COLUMBUS AV., BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON—West Roxbury

GUARANTEED SERVICE
Quality ALL CARS *Satisfaction*
SHERRY & MACKINNON, Inc.
1710 Centre Street
Dodge Cars and Trucks — West Roxbury Plymouth Tel. Parkway 5800 Cars
Everybody wants to save Motoring Dollars
SAVE six 55-Gallon Barrels of gas a year with a NEW DODGE or PLYMOUTH

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
AFTER THANKSGIVING SALES in all DEPARTMENTS
GURNEY'S
Jewelers and Opticians
We sell "Made in America" merchandise, Hamilton and Waltham watches.
We welcome charge accounts.
122 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON, MASS.

Pilgrim Lunch and Food Shop
Home Cooking for Sale Here
MARY C. CHANDLER
38 WEST ELM STREET

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 A. M.-4:10 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BERTS Millinery
Distinctive
1294 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE
● Exclusive Agency in Brookline for KNOX HATS

Radio Market
Extra Heavy Beef
Fresh Lamb, Pork and Veal
Freshly Dressed Poultry a Specialty
BEECH-NUT PRODUCTS
1412 Beacon Street ASP. 7200

Florence E. Rand Hat Shops
SMART FALL MILLINERY, DRESSES at 1391 Beacon St. Bea. 2092
HOSIERY and HAND BAGS at 433 Centre St., Newton New. No. 4014-M

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Christmas Flowering Plants
IN LARGE VARIETY
WRE

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

The Shop of Personal Attention

MRS. WICKEN
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlor
1372 BEACON STREET
(Coolidge Corner) TEL. ASP. 9025

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Belmont 2607-M 9 A. M.-12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Overcoats for Men
Mt. Rock Fleece
$45.00
Harvard Cooperative Society
Harvard Square

Ford 1937 Ford 8
Now on Display
Fine Selection R&G Used Cars at Reduced Prices
Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 MASS. AVE. HARVARD SQUARE TRO. 9460

CONFECTIONS
of Unusual Quality—Ice Cream made of real cream only.
Salted Nuts, Fresh, Clean and Dry
Fiske's Candy Shops
3 BRATTLE STREET PAYSON PARK
Kirkland 3681 Belmont 2265
Hotel Statler, Boston (Candy Only)

Gift Suggestions
Tables, Chairs, Cedar Chests, Mirrors, Lamps, Gov. Winthrop Desks
Purchases Held for Future Delivery
ANDERSON & RUFLE
Quality Furniture
30 DUNSTER STREET Trow. 3344

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

GROSS
TAILORS AND CLEANSERS
4 Hudson St., Cambridge, Kirk. 2622
1016 Broadway, Somerville, Som. 2622
Any Garment Cleansed and Refinished..... 49c
Expert Work on Relining and Remodeling
Free Call and Delivery Service

Est. 1852
Colburn Jeweler
Harvard Square
14 Boylston Street Tro. 5343

KIR. 0735
846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

HAYDEN, Incorporated
formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
House Painting
Interior and Exterior
Paper Hanging
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors.
Estimates Given

Give Food This Christmas
A Practical Gift
Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, All Kinds of Fruit and Many Delicacies at
George H. Stockwell
GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
36 BRATTLE STREET Kir. 7515

CONCORD

SAVE FUEL THIS WINTER BY INSULATING
Rockwool Batts and
Loose Rockwool Homasote
WILSON LUMBER CO.
Opp. B. & M. Depot Concord 280

DEDHAM

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work Called For and Delivered in
Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville.

EAST MILTON

Appleby's Bakery
for
"Better Baked Goods"
370 Granite Ave. Bluehills 6920
East Milton Sq. Conj. of Routes 37-135

EVERETT

Flowers
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Flower Phones
Everett 3316-3317
When You Think of Flowers, Think of
MAXWELL, THE FLORIST, Inc.
Fred B. Maxwell, Treas. Everett Square
409 Broadway Everett, Mass.

FITCHBURG

Christmas Suggestions
Onrefors Crystal Vases
$2.00 to $20.00
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. Stationers

FITCHBURG (Continued)

You can make this
A Real Christmas
so you will hear HIM say
"Just what I've wanted!"
Our large, carefully selected stock of Men's and Boys' Wearables will make such a result easy for you.
F. A. Lane Company

Schadlich's Market
Fresh Meats, Fish, Fruit and Vegetables.
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
72 GREEN STREET TEL. 586

Plum Puddings
Large or Individual Pies of All Kinds for the Christmas dinner
558 Main Street Tel. 1854

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.

Our Chicken Dinners are very popular.
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner, N. Leominster
Daily delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs.

FRAMINGHAM

C. F. CARLSON CO.
Custom Furriers Since 1909
Our new patent machinery reduces cost of new fur coats and remodeling. Showrooms, factory and vaults at
17 Haven St., off Hollis St.
FRAMINGHAM TEL FRAMINGHAM 4698

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

HAVERHILL

Christmas Greeting
CARDS with Name,
50 for $1.00
at the
STATIONERY SHOP
27 Washington Square Tel. 1472

— THANKSGIVING —
At this season, let us relieve you of the drudgery of doing the family laundry, at the
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 Middlesex St., Bradford Tel. 164

HINGHAM

Litchfield Motors, Inc.
"At the Harbor"
HING. 1000
Ford
Now Showing the New FORD V-8
One Car With Your Choice of Two Engines—60 or 85 H. P.
We invite you to drive one

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET-OLDSMOBILE
Authorized
SALES & SERVICE
For Good Used Cars
SEE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Streets

HOLYOKE

SANTA Will Be At STEIGER'S Saturday
The store is full of ideal and Practical Gifts for Christmas Giving.
Shop early . . . only 23 more Shopping days 'til Christmas.
STEIGER'S
The Merrie Christmas Store

Two-Fold Gain
A most important service rendered by this bank to its patrons in the process of business, is the clearing of checks. By this method the bills are paid and receipted in one transaction.
The Park National Bank
Corner High and Appleton Streets
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

KUPPENHEIMER VALGORA TOP COATS
The Coats with Nine Lives
$37.50
DUNBAR-MURRAY, Inc.
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
HIGH and SUFFOLK STREETS

HOLYOKE (Continued)

The World's at your feet
The moment you slip on Natural Bridge Shoes you want "to go places and do things"
Let us show you a pair today.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

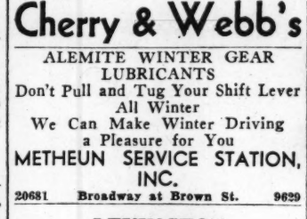
NEW NEVA-SPLIT
Lapin Coats
$59.75
Sturdy skins reinforced at points of stress for longer wear.
Cherry & Webb's
ALEMITE WINTER GEAR LUBRICANTS
Don't Pull and Tug Your Shift Lever All Winter
We Can Make Winter Driving a Pleasure for You
METHEUN SERVICE STATION, INC.
20681 Broadway at Brown St. 9629

LEXINGTON

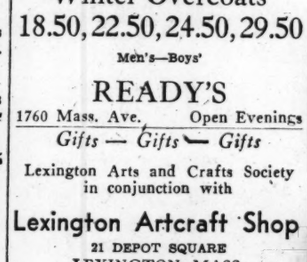
Gifts
Combining Beauty and Usefulness
American and Mexican Glass
Crystal — Wrought Iron
Bags—Lovely Handkerchiefs
THE MODERN SHOP
Alice T. Swett
1800 MASS. AVE.

Winter Overcoats
18.50, 22.50, 24.50, 29.50
Men's—Boys'
READY'S
1760 Mass. Ave. Open Evenings
Gifts — Gifts — Gifts
Lexington Arts and Crafts Society in conjunction with
Lexington Artcraft Shop
21 DEPOT SQUARE
LEXINGTON, MASS.

LOWELL



Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
All Ready for Christmas



La Garde Bags
by Rolf's
Nationally Advertised
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Only

SCOTT JEWELRY COMPANY
JEWELRY ON CREDIT
No Interest or Carrying Charges

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
TEL. 135 TEL. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

Unusual Christmas Gifts
Moderately priced
PRINCE-COTTER
Jewelers
104 Merrimack Street

LYNN

It's Time to Think of Christmas Gifts
TOYLAND
Is Completely Ready
Here is everything that makes a joyful Christmas for the children. Shop now . . . in comfort.
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE UNION STREET
Paper and ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
*
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn • Brockton 4956

Gift Suggestions
Whitney Shirts $1.50
Arrow Shirts....$2.00 and $2.50
Manhattan Shirts $2.00 and $2.50
Neckwear..50c, 65c, $1.00, $1.50
M. A. ROBERTS
128 MUNROE COR. WASH. ST.

LYNN (Continued)

Goddard Bros
Market Street Tel. Bre. 3737
50 Beautiful
Christmas Folders
Personalized with your own name on each card to match the sentiment.
Complete With Envelopes $1.00

MALDEN

Have Your Furs Remodeled Now
Wessell Fur Shop
Prices Reasonable
488 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Opp. Baptist Parish House

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden ..... 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy .....1233 Hancock St.
Arlington .... 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham .... 433 Moody St.

Irish Hams and Bacon
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 PLEASANT ST.
Tel. Mal. 0563

BARNEY'S
397 Main Street, Everett, Mass.
Meats and Groceries

TYPEWRITERS
RADIOS
GIFTS
BOYD'S
85 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 6311

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1197

MEDFORD AUTO. CO.
Incorporated
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
Packard Sales and Service
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858
Home of Quality and Service

Medford Sq. Meat Shop
Place Your Order With Us for
Fresh Dressed Vermont Turkeys
Native Chickens and Capons
Excellent quality—Reasonable prices
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

Sinclair Hardware Co.
HARDWARE—PAINTS—OILS
GIFTS—TOYS—GAMES
Medford Agent for MYSTIC WAX
Phone MYStic 2584 Medford Square

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

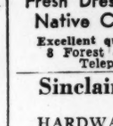
Where Good Shoes Are Sold
NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
547 MAIN STREET

PRIOR
"The Haberdasher"
529 MAIN STREET
Winter Sport Togs
Ski Coats and Hats
Warm Gloves and Mittens

ANDREWS MARKET
Groceries and Provisions
510 MAIN ST. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

SAMOSET CLEANERS & DYERS
Distinctive Dry Cleaning
Curtains, Rugs, Blankets Cleaned
All Laundry Services
526 FRANKLIN ST., MELROSE, MASS.
MELROSE 4180
Collection and Delivery Service

Melrose Florist Co.



Landscape Gardening Done, Plants, Cut Flowers, Shrubs, Evergreens.
Floral Designs our Specialty
345 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Mel. 1628

New low prices for coal and coke
Oil contracts now at lower price
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Amoco Service Station
LUBRICATION OUR SPECIALTY
Next to Wyoming Depot Mel. 2052

NEEDHAM

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av.
Needham 1384

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
806 Pleasant St., New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

George E. Tripp
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6500

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

OLSON & APPLEBY
General Contractors
6 South Second Street
Telephone 5540

A Complete Selection of
Watches for Christmas
Many Other Gifts to Choose From
CASE, Jeweler
A. A. SCHULTZ (Prop.) 202 Union St.
(Upstairs)
Official Watch Inspector N.Y., N.H. & H. R.R.

HEATING, SHEET METAL WORK PLUMBING
R. Ernest Hartley
Registered Master Plumber
Res. Tel. 7934-R Edgewood Lane
Shop Tel. 7934-W 206 Acushnet Ave.
So. Dartmouth, Mass. New Bedford, Mass.

NEWBURYPORT

GULF
RANGE AND FUEL OILS
UNIFORM QUALITY
Prompt and Careful Delivery
W. E. ATKINSON COMPANY
TELEPHONE 4

BALL BAND
Rubber Footwear
Look for the Red Ball
THURLOW'S FAMILY SHOE STORE 11 State Street

D. Cashman
HARDWARE — PAINT
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
W. L. McCAMMON
283 WASHINGTON STREET

Florence E. Rand Hat Shops
SMART FALL MILLINERY
HOSIERY and HAND BAGS at 433 Centre Street New. No. 4914-M
DRESSES at 1391 Beacon St., Brookline Bea. 2092

NEWTON CENTER

PLUMBING and HEATING
New Installations and Repair Work
All Types of RANGES REFRIGERATORS
OIL BURNERS GAS APPLIANCES
Sold, Installed and Serviced
G. Wilbur Thompson, Inc.
Louis B. Martin, Pres.
80 LANGLEY RD. CEN. NEW. 0400

BOND'S
Convenience Shop
Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK 99 Union Street

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many Nationally Advertised Products

Bonnar Atwood
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
BON ARTS
GIFTS
10% for Cash and Carry
763 WASHINGTON ST., 385 WALNUT ST.

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New No. 7304

NONANTUM COAL CO.
327 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
68 MT. AUBURN ST., WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS Mid. 0244
COAL—COKE—WOOD
FUEL OIL
DELIVERIES IN ALL THE NEWTONS
Watertown Belmont Waverley

NORWOOD

We Sell and Recommend
NEW ENGLAND COKE
JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC
300 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0764

PITTSFIELD

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING EARLY
Buy at Least One Gift Every Day
The Wallace Co
Headquarters for
Candlewick and Chenille BEDSPREADS

BATCHELDER'S
83 East Street, Opp. Court House
CHRISTMAS CARDS also
Photographic Christmas Cards from Your Negative
E. J. CURTIS, INC.
397 North Street

Shagmoor Coats
$29.75 up
Exclusively at
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
DELICIA ICE CREAM
Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
WATCH, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 DUNHAM STREET Tel. 6996

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street Pittsfield

Switch to DODGE
And Save Money
SHAPIRO MOTORS
631 North St. F. C. Foster, Manager

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 1588 8:30 A.M.-11 A. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARY CHEEVER
GIFTWARES
1247 Hancock St.
Exclusive Line of English
CHRISTMAS CARDS
"Selective Christmas Gifts"

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

Tel. Prps. 5512 24-Hour Towing Service
ESSO
YULE'S GARAGE, Inc.
EXPERT REPAIR WORK
On All Makes of Cars
Winter Oils, Greases and Anti-Freezes
676 Hancock Street Wollaston, Mass.

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Ave. Wollaston
President 0839
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL FUEL OILS
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Master Kraft Oil Burners

'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
Let the color be your guide
Order Your Supply Now
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock St. Presidents 0047

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1581 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE, TEL. PRES. 6735
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

SHIP'S HAVEN
RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1237 Hancock Street
Gra. 3696
"LET GEORGE DO IT"
NOW Is the Time to "WINTERIZE" Your Car
The Place
Ritchie's Auto Repair Service
55 CANAL STREET GRA. 2964
General Repairing on All Makes of Cars

QUINCY (Continued)

Fancy Bed Spreads
Popular popcorn crochet, candlewick, taffeta, celanese, cleaned or laundered with absolute safety and to look as good as new. If puzzled as to how they should cleanse just put it up to us.
Old Colony Laundry
100 QUINCY AVE. President 5000

J. S. KELLEY
Mover
Call PREsident 6607

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

N. E. OLSSON
51 HARVARD STREET
Tel. Granite 2376
South Shore Representative for
Hardware Mutual Casualty COMPANY
Dividends on Automobile Insurance

READING

Did You Know?
You Can Have a Delicious Bottle of
"Tomato Juice"
left at your door with the Milk and Cream order.
It is indeed a treat now that the frost has destroyed the tomato vines. Try it and see for yourself.
C. W. SPEAR
37 Central Street
Tel. Cry. 0610 Wakefield, Mass.

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
Municipal Light Department
APPLIANCE STORE
Electric Ranges Water Heaters
Refrigerators
Washing Machines—Ironers

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone 0126 Reading
SWEETSER COAL CO.

80 Ash Street
Telephone Read. 0044

SALEM

Clark & Friend
225 Essex Street, Salem
The Style Shop Where Style Shops
Men's and Women's
QUALITY CLOTHING

SOMERVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Range and Furnace
BURNERS
507 Mystic Ave. Somerset 1864
BUSSEY FUEL CO.

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
West Somerville Somerville
639 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.

Clarendon Hill Hardware Co.
GENERAL REPAIRING
Electrical and Plumbing Supplies
Storm Windows and Storm Doors installed.
Estimates Cheerfully Given
220 Holland Street Somerset 6677

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38 40 Park Street Som. 0319

HOMAN-FRANKLIN CO.
PAINTING CONTRACTORS
Offer the following examples of their work:
The Pentucket Club, Haverhill; Res., Dr. Christopher, Arlington; Res., Mr. Thomas Murphy, Cambridge; First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville.
TEL. KENMORE 0179

C. J. Miers & Sons
ROOFERS
Established 1857
Slat, Tin and Gravel Roofs. Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office, 20 Pearl Street Somerset 0638-R

T. F. Sheridan & Son
Cor. School and Medford Sts.
Som. 0659
Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
Jenney
JENNEY GASOLINE

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
RICHARD SCHUBERT
Fine Piano Tuning and Maintenance
Telephone 4-9885
46 Forest Park Ave. Springfield, Mass.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

Call me—for personal insurance service—
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(Continued)

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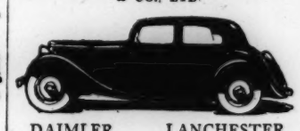

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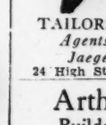

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times

Pouring the Foundation

—Lewis in the Milwaukee Journal

But There's Always Sunshine on Some Side

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post Dispatch

Picketed

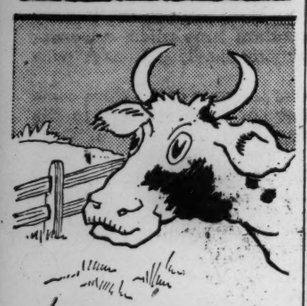
—Swelgert in San Francisco Chronicle

California Opens a Bridge

—Cassel in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

A New Model!

Worth Knowing



JAPAN IS NOW RAISING COWS FOR WOOL! ~ (IT IS NOW POSSIBLE TO CHANGE CASEIN, A CONSTITUENT OF MILK, INTO AN ARTIFICIAL WOOL NEARLY AS GOOD AS THE ORIGINAL)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. A Collection of Coins

Coins from 10 different countries have been listed. Can you identify them?

1	cent	Sweden	
2	peso	Japan	
3	rupee	United States	1
4	shilling	Russia	
5	mark	Spain	
6	franc	India	
7	lira	Great Britain	
8	ruble	Germany	
9	yen	Italy	
10	öre	France	

2. Letter Changing

And, speaking of coins, how about putting a few in the bank? Or, in other words, how about changing COIN to BANK in the usual manner. It has been done in six moves.

3. How Many Gallons?

A certain tank measures 24 inches wide and 28 inches long. If water is poured into this tank to a depth of 20 inches, how many gallons will it contain?

4. Phonetic Rebus

The name of a city prominent in the news today is represented below in phonetic rebus form. What is the city?

— C A

5. Cryptogram

A little hint at self-education is contained in today's cryptogram.

FLR XEK QKWEDJQ FLRD PLXEVRWEDF VF CLIIOKJ ULBK RKHEGOWOED BLDUN, WLLT-OKJ RZ IAQ GQEKOKJN, EKU QGZWLFOKJ IAQG OK NQKIQK-XQN.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Brevities

Humorist: Wood for making ukuleles is kept in storage for many years. But time rolls on relentlessly and in the end the wood is used for making ukuleles.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: People could now take the election stickers from the windshields of their automobiles and probably won't any time soon.

Thomaston (Ga.) Times: "If you can think, you can write," declares William Randolph Hearst, who hires others to do most of his writing.

New Yorker: The WPA recently published an impressive list of projects in New York. To everybody's amazement, the boons far outnumbered the doggies.

Bible Arithmetic No. 15

(Answer)

Solution: 119 minus 91 is 28; divided by 4 (Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians) is 7; multiplied by 40 (Luke, 4:1-2) is 280; plus 7 (Gen. 41:25, 29) is 287.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Hope On, Hope Ever" (F. B. D.)—One of our English readers (M. P. of London) has sent in a copy of the poem which the inquirer sought:

Hope On, Hope Ever!

Hope on, hope ever! though today be dark,
The sweet sunburst may smile on thee tomorrow;
Though thou art lonely, there's an eye will mark
Thy loneliness, and guerdon all thy sorrow!
Though thou must toil 'mong cold and sordid men,
With none to echo back thy thought, or love thee,
Cheer up, poor heart! thou dost not beat in vain,
For God is over all, and heaven above thee—
Hope on, hope ever.

The iron may enter in and pierce thy soul,
But cannot kill the love within thee burning:
The tears of misery, thy bitter dole,
Can never quench thy true heart's seraph yearning
For better things; nor crush thy ardor's trust,
That error from the mind shall be uprooted,
That truths shall dawn as flowers spring from the dust,
And Love be cherisht where Hate was embruted!
Hope on, hope ever.

I know 'tis hard to bear the sneer and taunt,—
With the heart's honest pride at midnight wrestle;
To feel the killing canker-worm of Want,
While rich rogues in their stolen luxury nestle;
For I have felt it. Yet from Earth's cold Real
My soul looks out on coming things, and cheerful
The warm Sunrise floods all the land Ideal,
And still it whispers to the worn and tearful,
Hope on, hope ever.

Hope on, hope ever! after darkest night,
Comes, full of loving life, the laughing Morning;
Hope on, hope ever! Springtide, flusht with light,
Aye crowns old Winter with her rich adorning.
Hope on, hope ever! yet the time shall come,
When man to man shall be a friend and brother;
And this old world shall be a happy home,
And all Earth's family love one another!
Hope on, hope ever.

Gerald Massey

"Dear-Heart" (M. N.)—D. B. C. of Brookline, Mass., reminds us that the story from which this inquirer quotes is entitled "The Sleepy Song," by Carolyn Sherwin Bailey. It appeared in the February, 1912, issue of the Delineator (page 131). The "Dear-Heart" series began in the October, 1911, Delineator and continued monthly through June, 1912. Additional stories in the same series appeared in May, September, and October, 1913.

"Then the Governor William Bradford" (M. E. L.)—Our assistants will surely aid this friend in the search for a poem containing the following lines:

"Then the Governor William Bradford
From the goodness of his heart
And to praise God for all His mercies
Set this special day apart."

The inquirer believes that this poem was published in a Thanksgiving number of the Youth's Companion.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Sales Manager

IN A neighboring city a young woman has built up an interesting and prosperous business as a director of sales in private homes.

If it becomes necessary or desirable to sell household or personal goods, this experienced woman will come to the home and take complete charge. She advises as to prices which should be asked, arranges each article to appear at best advantage, writes the advertisements, and manages the selling to the advantage of both buyer and seller. She also arranges for expert packers and truck men who will deliver the goods purchased.

Her terms are reasonable; and her sales attract a class of buyers who probably would not attend a public auction.—Grace T., Pern, Neb.

Daily Anecdote

'Most Profitable of All'

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Andrew Carnegie took Matthew Arnold to Plymouth Church and introduced him to Henry Ward Beecher, the great clergyman extended both hands, grasped the hands of Arnold and said, "I am delighted to see you, Mr. Arnold. I have read, I think, every word you have ever written, and much of it more than once and always with profit."

Arnold gave Beecher a warm smile and replied, "I fear, then, that you found some words about yourself which should not have been written!"

"Not at all, not at all!" cried Beecher, still grasping Arnold's hands, "Those were the most profitable of all."

Children's Corner

Rolly Raindrop Pays a Call

"Plop, ploppity, plop," said the raindrops as they splashed against the window of the playroom.

"Oh, rain, do go away," cried Nora Mae, who sat curled up on the window seat. Then she blinked her eyes sleepily, for she had been sitting by the window a long time, waiting for the rain to stop so she could go out to play. "Go away, go away—"

Then Nora Mae's head began to nod and her eyes began to close and very soon she was asleep. And the next time she opened her eyes she saw a fat little raindrop roll down the window pane and wink a sparkling eye at her as he settled himself in the very corner of the window.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

There Sat a Fat Little Raindrop

"Hip, hoppity, hop, hello," he said.

"Hello," said Nora Mae, rubbing her eyes and staring hard at her visitor. "Who are you?"

"I'm Rolly Raindrop," said her new friend, still winking merrily at her. "And since you can't go out to play I've come to keep you company."

Then he rolled over on his side to peek into the playroom, over Nora Mae's shoulder.

"Excuse me for peeking," he said, "but it must be fun to play indoors, with all those jolly toys."

"They're not jolly," said Nora Mae, without even turning around to look at the toys. "They're old, and I am tired of playing with them. I want to go outdoors."

"Do you? Do you really?" asked Rolly Raindrop as he turned a kind of somersault that brought him so close to the edge of the ledge that he had to sway back and forth to keep from falling off, "well, it won't be long now. There's just the zinnia bed—it's very dry you know—and your mother's Dahlias, and oh dear me, is that the sun coming out so soon? I really must be going."

"Oh, please don't go, Rolly Raindrop," cried Nora Mae, who was laughing by this time at her funny little friend. "I'm sorry I told you to go away. That was before I knew you'd be so much fun. Besides, I forgot about the flowers."

"That's quite all right," said Rolly politely, still balancing himself on the edge of the window sill. "I understand. I'll be back—"

"Look out," interrupted Nora Mae, "You'll roll off—"

"Oh me, oh my, good-by, good-by," cried Rolly Raindrop. "Don't forget to look for me in the zinnia bed," he called out as over the ledge he went.

"Oh do come back, Rolly Raindrop," cried Nora Mae, pressing her face so hard against the window pane that she woke herself up and found the sun shining in her room.

Then she remembered that Rolly had told her to look for him in the zinnia bed, so she ran to the front window, and sure enough, there on the tip of the topmost flower sat a fat little raindrop, sparkling in the sunshine. "Good-by, Rolly Raindrop," she called. "Good-by."

Just then a breeze came along and shook the zinnias, and off went the raindrop into the grass. But as he went, he winked, and as he winked he disappeared. Then Nora Mae saw that the flowers were all nodding their bright heads to the sun, and she knew that Rolly Raindrop's work was done. "Good-by, Rolly Raindrop," she said again, hoping he would hear her wherever he was, "and don't forget to come back again."

Quotation For Today

KNOWLEDGE is more than equivalent to force.

—Samuel Johnson

Studies In the Psalms

No. 10 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 23

The Shepherd Psalm

(A Psalm of the Golden Age of Poetry, About 1150-950 B. C.)

WITH the advent of the period of the three great kings of the United Kingdom — Saul, David, and Solomon—a new spirit was evident in the poetry and songs of the Children of Israel. This may well be attributed to the influence of David himself, the great singer.

As a boy, as an exile from the wrath of Saul, as a monarch, David fostered the musical expression of his people; so much so that in Post-Exilic times, when the collections of national songs were put together, they were dedicated to David as the patron of music, and for centuries were known as "the Psalms of David."

The most loved of all ancient lyrics, the Twenty-third Psalm, has been a source of inspiration and sustaining strength to multitudes throughout the centuries. It has been called the "Psalm of Psalms," "the brightest jewel of them all." Wherever men have traveled they have carried this song with them.

To fully appreciate the oriental imagery it is well to know the ways of the shepherd with his sheep in oriental countries. In the little volume, "The Song of our Syrian Guest," William Allen Knight has beautifully explained every detail of that imagery. But in studying this exquisite prayer of affirmation, the reader is immediately impressed with the significance of the assurance of God's protection.

Just as David, the shepherd boy, in tending his flocks out under the stars, experienced the understanding of security, which he symbolized by the tender care of the shepherd for the welfare of his sheep, so by a rapid succession of images he pictures the plentiful supply in the midst of a seeming blockade of hostile elements, the abundant feast with its refreshment and loving solicitude, and anointing of the head of the sheep—a custom practiced by the shepherd as he admitted each weary little lamb to the fold at night.

And then, the crowning joy of the cup that runneth over. Nor can the abundance of goodness be separated from the sense of habitation. Among the ancient Israelites no boon could be more desired than that of dwelling in the perpetual presence of the House of the Lord, symbolized by the Tent of Meeting in the early days before the Temple was built.

In Lighter Vein

The Flaw

The teacher was explaining to the class the importance of detail, and wanted an illustration, showing how one small flaw can spoil a beautiful ensemble.

"This morning," she said, "I saw a man wearing a top-hat and morning coat, white waistcoat, beautifully creased trousers, and smart brown shoes. Now, which of you can tell me what small error in detail spoiled the whole picture."

Quick as lightning a small boy shot up his hand, "Please, miss, maybe he hadn't washed his neck." —*Edinburgh Dispatch.*

Charitable Profession

A group of men, of which a celebrated comedian was the center, were discussing actors.

"No matter what is said," remarked a nonprofessional, "no matter what foibles they may have, actors are always charitable."

"Charitable?" remarked the comedian; "You are right. I never saw one yet who wouldn't take the other's part if he got the chance."

Hurry! Hurry!

The bricklayers had just finished the foundations of a house on a suburban estate, when a workman, carrying a ladder, stopped to watch them lay the first row of bricks.

One of the bricklayers, looking up from his work and catching sight of the man, said: "I say, lads, we'd better hurry up—there's a chap 'ere waitin' to clean the winders." — *El Paso World News.*

Eyes on the Ball

An Aberdonian golfer was observed to place a penny on the tee before he hit his drive. His opponent asked why.

The Aberdonian replied, "It helps me to keep my eye on the ball." —*Edinburgh Dispatch.*

Hm-m!

"She thinks no man is good enough for her."

"She may be right."

"Yes, and she may be left."—*Edinburgh Dispatch.*

Indispensable

Physician: "Spinach is not an essential item of food. Anyone can live just as well without it."

Editor: "Anyone but a humorist."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Polite Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A BUSINESS man met with a mishap which so disfigured his face that he seemed to become an object of curiosity; and any fancied staring tormented him so much that he became very sensitive and could scarcely bear to go upon the street. While struggling with this problem, he happened to read a travel story about the great politeness and kindness of the Japanese in not noticing personal blemishes, as well as in many other ways.

Believing his problem solved, this man arranged his business so that he could manage the Oriental ramifications of it, and reside in Japan. To his enormous relief, as he landed on Japanese soil, he perceived that the natives took no notice of his disfigured face, addressing him with the utmost courtesy. So reassured was he by this, that he took a house immediately, with pleasant Japanese servants; and he now writes that he has never since been bothered by staring.

Bible Arithmetic

No. 15

From the number of the longest Psalm ..... —

Subtract the number of the Psalm that begins "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High" ..... —

Divide by the number of books between II Corinthians and I Thessalonians ..... —

Multiply by the number of days Jesus was tempted in the wilderness ..... —

Add the number of "years of great plenty" prophesied by Joseph ... —

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Geography

BOTH children and adults in our family enjoy playing the Geography Game.

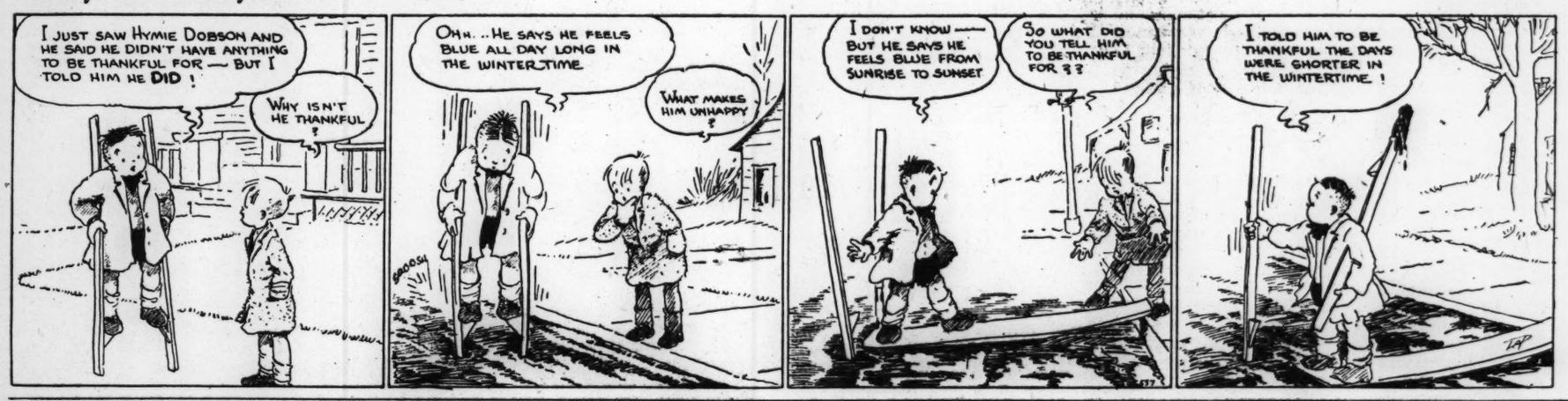
To play this, the participants sit in a circle. One of the players closes his eyes and points with a pencil to a printed page that is put before him, and whatever letter his pencil points to is the letter for that particular game.

Next, each player in turn must give a geographical name beginning with that letter. A name may not be given more than once; for instance, the name "Delaware" may not be given once for the state, again for the river, etc., but may be used only the one time. The names given must be well known, or if too small to be located on a map, must be known to the majority of the players.

In case a player is slow about giving a name when it is his turn, the other players count aloud to 10; and if the player does not succeed in giving a name before "10" is reached, he is out for the rest of the game. Also, should a player give a name that has been given previously, he is eliminated. The winner, of course, is the player who outlasts all the others.—Adelaide E., Middletown, Ohio.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Gloomy Hymie*

By Le Pelley


I JUST SAW HYMIE DOBSON AND HE SAID HE DIDN'T HAVE ANYTHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR — BUT I TOLD HIM HE DID!
WHY ISN'T HE THANKFUL?
OHH.. HE SAYS HE FEELS BLUE ALL DAY LONG IN THE WINTERTIME
WHAT MAKES HIM UNHAPPY?
SOOOSH
I DON'T KNOW — BUT HE SAYS HE FEELS BLUE FROM SUNRISE TO SUNSET
SO WHAT DID YOU TELL HIM TO BE THANKFUL FOR??
I TOLD HIM TO BE THANKFUL THE DAYS WERE SHORTER IN THE WINTERTIME!
TAP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Less Gab and More Gobble, Say Dogs*

By Carmack

We had company yesterday and Sarah cooked a dandy dinner for the occasion—
SNIFF
SNIFF
I could tell it was that kind of dinner by the way it sniffed-It had some extra special smells—
And oh, Boy! How my mouth did water!
But what puzzles me is why humans talk so much when they have food like that to eat—
A pup sure wouldn't-no sir-ee—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"The Weapons of Our Warfare"

THE surest safeguard against dictatorship and atheism is in the thinking of individuals who understand and practice democracy and Christianity. Treaties cannot get at the mental roots of hate, greed and the worship of force, which lie hidden in the materialism of such beliefs. The weapons governments wield are designed chiefly for wrestling against flesh and blood; they are not competent for the casting down of imaginations. Indeed, the principal effects of anti-Communist or anti-Fascist compacts is to make nations think in terms of war and to line up in antagonistic camps.

That must be the conclusion of many thoughtful people after considering the announcement of the new German-Japanese agreement and the rather excited response to it in many quarters of the earth. Generally, except in Tokyo and Berlin, the pact appears to be regarded as a definite alliance. Other capitals take note of assurances that this treaty is not directed against the Russian Government but only against the Communist International. Yet they also take no stock in the old Moscow claim that the International and the Soviet Government are entirely separate.

Of course, there is no assumption that military action is immediately contemplated. It has been pointed out that the treaty can hardly be to facilitate the use of Japanese troops to root out underground Communism in Germany or of German troops to combat Red propaganda in Japan. It appears unlikely that military forces from the Reich will be sent to fight Communists in China or that Japanese ships will go to help General Franco blockade Barcelona. Yet the provision for "strict measures against those who, at home or abroad, directly or indirectly, are active in the service of the Communist International or lend a helping hand to its disruptive work" takes in a lot of ground. It leaves the way open for almost any kind of action, anywhere.

Germany and Japan apparently feel that there is no need to think in military terms at all. They manifestly consider the new treaty of great value in its assurance of "moral support" and as affording a rallying point for a united front against Communism. Clearly they have every right to seek to organize the fight against Communism. Plainly there is need for vigorous resistance to Red agitation.

But the nations invited to join in the united front will have two questions: 1. What is the most effective action against Communism? 2. Is the remedy as bad as the disease?

It is assumed that Italy will join the German-Japanese front, as will the Spanish rebels, and that Poland and some Latin-American countries which have governments similar in spirit if not in form to those in Tokyo and Berlin will be interested. But Britain, France and the United States are already showing no intention of entering such a line-up. This is chiefly because they cannot see that governmental pacts will aid even in the organization of counter-propaganda. Comment from London which declares that the British Government does not consider itself threatened, is typical.

And in any struggle between ideologies these nations also do not want to combat the dictatorship, atheism and regimentation of Communism by aligning themselves with the dictatorship, atheism and regimentation that too often goes under the name of Fascism. They recently entered into a currency compact which has been joined by most of the other democracies and which they believe to be the best method of combating the economic stringencies which have turned many countries toward militarism and dictatorship. They will be well advised if they exhaust all means of economic easement before entering any arrangement such as this which even the Tokyo press now recognizes gives the impression of military alignments.

For their basic reliance they can well put their trust in the better understanding of freedom, economic and political, and in the practice of Christian brotherhood.

Labor's Opportunity

ORGANIZED labor in the United States appears to be moving toward that measure of power which in a democracy demands the exercise of increased sobriety and responsibility. It is, perhaps, natural that labor should regard itself and be regarded as a powerful political bloc, whose strength and demands will be respected. Various labor groups have published lists of "must" legislation, including a new NRA, regulation of wages, a housing bill, the thirty-hour week, a new Guffey coal bill and reforms in the Social Security Act that would obligate employers to pay the full amount of the contributions.

Labor may feel that it now has strength to bludgeon through much legislation. But unless labor's program gives consideration to effects on business, consumers, and the nation, such strategy would imply a narrow and limited concept of the real opportunity. Organized workers can summon forth from their ranks statesmanlike leadership that will co-ordinate and integrate their interests with the interests of the nation as a whole. The President in his message to the American Federation of Labor in annual convention at Tampa, Fla., urged the federation to embrace this view of its opportunities.

Sectionalism and pressure groups have taken serious toll in the United States. Class consciousness has taken serious toll in other countries. American labor has a chance to work for the healing of these disunities. On the other hand, militant workers' organization, it should be observed, results mainly from the inability of workers to protect their interests any other way. If both labor and business at this point show judicious co-operativeness, the stimulated American workers' movement may be canalized into channels as constructive as those in which they move in Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries.

In these nations, labor maintains a consistent and generally rational pressure for liberal reforms, and business has acquired the capacity frequently to yield when the pressure is just. Such social and economic point and counter point has had its value in stabilizing the national economy and averting explosive radicalism.

Hail to the Cities!

THE City of London has held once again its annual Lord Mayor's Show. Once again the Worshipful Companies, and the civic dignitaries, the City Volunteers, and My Lord Mayor himself, have paraded with state and pageantry and lilting music along the streets "of famous London Town."

> With his white hair unbonneted, the stout old sheriff comes;
> Behind him march the halberdiers; before him sound the drums.

It is with pride and affection that Londoners in thousands look on every year; and although the trumpet note and the colored banner will evoke an emotion from most popular gatherings, they touch deep sentiments when they celebrate the history of an ancient city. For of the "Cities and Thrones and Powers" that labored in the dark ages upon the affairs of men, it is the cities to whom most is owed.

They, if they strove for their own hands, strove at the same time for the rights of freemen; and wherever anarchy and tumult were abroad, there grew up in the shelter of city ramparts the main body of culture, and the better conceptions of liberty. They had one advantage. The captains and the kings departed, the cities remained. And if to be a citizen of no mean city is hardly the aegis that it once was, it is still to inherit a great tradition—a tradition which as these pageants show, is still alive in the hearts of men, and which finds nobler expression in enlightened government.

Let the Trees Settle It

THAT interminable debate over private versus public ownership has finally reached the forests of America and there, under the cooling influence of calm trees, has found a definition which might easily be adopted as a basis for conciliation in many troubled zones. Prompted by Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, such interested people as timberland owners, lumbermen, federal, state and private foresters are expressing, in the Forestry News Digest, frank views regarding private forestry and government control.

There are now in private hands, according to official estimates, some 444,000,000 acres of forest lands—roughly classified as 296,000,000 acres of industrial timberland and 148,000,000 acres of farm woodlands. It has likewise been determined that, in all this vast area, foresighted forest management is in operation only in isolated instances.

Many forest people believe that a clue to the solution will be found when this question is answered: Should private forest owners be encouraged through tax-adjustment and other methods to grow long-term timber crops, or should the Government encourage the reversion to public ownership of vast private holdings with an eye to gradual rehabilitation of cut-over lands?

There is much to be argued for both points of view, and many other ways to present them, but perhaps the most favored answer to the problem now considered by forestry experts may be summed up in the four-word mouthful: Private ownership publicly regulated. The Forestry News Digest presents it even more succinctly, thus: "Private Forestry; Public Co-operation."

The term challenges thought. Arboreally speaking, forests certainly co-operate even while trees are remarkable for their individuality. Sometimes in forests, as in society, collective action is necessary for the greater good. Sometimes individuality is best served by common action. What's good for the forest is good for the tree. What's good for the trees is good for the owner. And in each instance good is more likely to be obtained when such action emphasizes co-operation rather than coercion, reason rather than force.

And thus trees come into another realm of influence: For there's something in all this for business men, politicians and just plain citizens as well as foresters to ponder.

The Future of China

Book News of the Day

HALLETT ABEND and Anthony J. Billingham, authors of CAN CHINA SURVIVE? (New York: Ives Washburn. $3) and *New York Times* correspondents in the Far East, tend to be pessimistic about China's chances for survival. At least, in the nearest approach to a direct answer to their question, they say that the prospects for survival with independence "seem gloomy indeed." In the main, however, they content themselves with offering a lavish supply of information on Chinese conditions, leaving the reader to make his own decision as to the eventual outcome. The picture is neither smoothed out nor simplified; the puzzling array of diverse and contradictory aspects of the Far Eastern drama is presented in all its confusion.

A certain incoherency and lack of organization can be charged against this book, which might well have been laid out along better ordered lines and with a more clearly marked set of basic conclusions. Yet the authors may retort with some justice that they thus reflect conditions more nearly as they really are, since nothing in Chinese or Far Eastern politics runs along a schematized path of development.

Two recurring themes may possibly be considered basic in the authors' approach: the driving force and ambitious scope of Japanese expansion on the Asiatic mainland, and the tremendous difficulties which must be surmounted before real Chinese political unification can be effected. The short chapter on "Pan-Asia" comes to closest grips with the first theme, though the aims and methods of the Japanese military are explicitly detailed on many of the other pages. The second theme is much more complicated, and it is attacked from many different angles. Widely varying subjects may be under discussion: the Mongols, North China, Sinkiang, the Southwest, communism, students or reconstruction. All of these, however, are merely facets of the problem of Chinese political unification.

On this basic issue, the writers lean to the belief that unification is and will be a myth. They stress—with some inconsistency—the progress in reconstruction, but they stress more the unclear outlines of Nanking's political realm, the shifting warlord alliances, the loss of outlying territories and the strength of communism. They contrast the successes of the Chinese Communist agrarian, taxation and educational policies with Nanking's failures, and make this startling statement: "If China could imbue her vast armies with the stanchness of purpose and idealism which has sustained the Communist armies in their long trek across uncharted mountain wildernesses, Japan would meet with almost unsurmountable obstacles in the achievement of her aims on Chinese soil."

In this sentence, the authors may have unwittingly penned the true answer to their own pessimism as to China's future. For something very like this spirit does now seem to have seized broad groups of the Chinese people, and a national patriotism which these correspondents failed to discover in China does seem to be emerging. Increasingly it appears that the Chinese students, whose idealism they praise but whose effectiveness they discount, started a national movement in December, 1935, which has yet to reach its peak. This tide has even washed into China's highest official circles, and now bids fair to sweep away the excessive caution that has characterized Nanking's attitude to Japan. No doubt the authors would be quick to recognize this result as one of the typically contradictory aspects of an always puzzling Chinese political scene.

T. A. B.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Car, the Camel and Progress

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wonder whether Mr. Markham's "spirited" patriarch who boasted with "a giant of a laugh" that his camel, unlike Mr. Markham's motorcar, "never gets stuck" in a ditch, provides quite such a "perfect example of prejudice versus progress" as Mrs. Anne Cleveland Cheney suggests in a recent letter to the Monitor.

Mrs. Cheney's assumption rests on another assumption, namely, that it is better, or more progressive, to go fast than slow. To Mrs. Cheney "miles and miles of speed and span crossed from one important point to another" make possible "no end of worthwhile achievement." To the nomad, on the other hand, as Mr. Markham so well points out, this desire for speed, this jumping from point to point regardless of all the really important things that lie between, is a bar to worth-while achievement.

The nomad loves the things Mrs. Cheney might rush past. To him, the world, and life, are not a series of important points with dull spaces between. His interest lies in the important spaces between dull points. He is not interested in speed, for the simple reason that he is, to quote Mr. Markham, "free of time, free of boundaries." He is never in a hurry because he has all the time he wants, and when that is finished—well, isn't there eternity?

Actually it is just as prejudiced to look down on the nomad's indifference to mere speed as it would be to look down on Mrs. Cheney for admiring speed. Mrs. Cheney and the nomad are both entitled to their points of view. So are the hiker who loves the many things the motorist misses, and the motorist who prefers to miss the things the hiker loves. There is no more virtue in just rushing around than there is in just dawdling around. Real progress is not measured in either car or camel miles per hour. Perhaps the nomad can teach us a thing or two in this connection.

G. L.

London, Eng.

Still a Useful Form of Social Security

Tickets, Please!

DURING intermittent European travels I have made it a practice to save and send to my small daughter whom I had left in various continental boarding schools, the used tickets for transportation, entertainment, and so forth which accumulated in my pockets. She made a large tome of them, then another and still another. Today these tickets constitute a personal encyclopedia of my wanderings as well as a textbook of many languages. Best of all, they recall innumerable experiences, sometimes tragic at the moment but amusing when seen through the lens of time, which I would otherwise have forgotten. They are better than a toilsomely written journal. They speak of the past with authority and yet with wondrous intimacy.

The very first ticket in the first volume is printed in Flemish. It is a tramway ticket valid from La Panne, a Belgian beach resort, to Adinkerke, the nearest railway station. How much this little piece of green paper tells me in its chatty way. The printed words: *Zee-Adinkerke en omgekeerd* (and return) with the caution *to toonen op aanvraag* (to be shown upon request) merely open the conversation. The ticket goes on to say in its most confidential tone: "Do you remember what this tram looked like, the one I represent? It was quite special, you know."

How well I do remember. Its four or five cars of very quaint design were painted a brilliant sunset orange. The power was furnished by an automobile engine whose strength was sorely taxed by the long, ungainly load. It gave the impression of a motor launch towing a string of barges. The starting of the tram was always a matter of some excitement in La Panne's main street, and often a group of children on bicycles convoyed it all the way to Adinkerke, pedaling ahead in bursts of speed and then waiting at intervals for the train to catch up. I once missed it when I very much wanted to get to Adinkerke, but recalling that I had been a cross-country man in college I set out after it at a calculated pace and swung aboard after a chase of about a quarter of a mile.

La Panne is in that tiny unconquered corner of Belgium where King Albert stayed during the whole of the World War, scorning to take refuge in France. His simple cottage and a hundred other things about the Unconquered Corner, this first ticket in the first of my daughter's tomes brings vividly to mind.

On the next page appears a blue *Ticket d'entrée pour la visite du vieux château-fort de Bouillon* which recalls an afternoon spent in the grim but tremendously romantic castle of Godfrey, the Great Crusader, "Baron and Defender of the Holy Sepulchre." It towers high above the silvery Semois in the Ardennes Forest and looks today very much as it actually looked in Godfrey's day.

The little pasteboards and papers in my daughter's ticket book keep stopping me in my tracks. Their glamour is (to me) overwhelming, their variety infinite. I find a *persoonlijk biljet* for *Een Windstoel* on Scheveningen's beach; a pass to the *Reales Caballerizas* (Royal Stables) of Madrid; a used railway ticket from Madrid to Badajoz, that border city which has experienced such bitter strife this last summer; a vast salmon-colored bus ticket from Seo de Urgel to Andorra la Vella, ancient capital of Europe's last seigneurial state lost in the lofty Pyrenees.

I find a Gibraltar "Permit until first evening gunfire"; an *Eintrittskarte* to the Castle of Vaduz where dwells the prince of tiny Liechtenstein beneficiently ruling his 11,000 subjects; a ticket permitting me to seat myself upon an iron chair in Paris's Parc Monceau. The mighty concessionaire who controls the renting of all the *sièges publics* of Paris is named Silly, but his name is a misnomer for he has been smart enough to make a muckle out of many a mickle.

There are 464 tickets from twenty-two countries in my daughter's collection, but the prize item, of real historic value, is a huge pink pasteboard headed by the words *Anticamera Pontificia*. This ticket gave me *permesso d'ingresso nella Basilica Vaticana* (in other words, to St. Peter's in Rome), to "assist" at that spectacular ceremony in which Pope Pius XI shook hands with Italy and became a free temporal sovereign instead of an aggrieved self-styled prisoner of a foreign power. The ceremony occurred on Feb. 12, 1929. I, as a non-Catholic, was lucky to be one of 80,000 persons who jammed that vast basilica. Seldom has history witnessed a more colorful or enthralling pageant. It shook the emotions of the throng more than any play or athletic contest I have ever witnessed in any hall or stadium.

All the brilliance, all the electric excitement of it comes back to me as I turn the pages of my daughter's ticket book.

S. A. C.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Functions of Dissent

THE passage of Mr. Justice Brandeis, now our greatest surviving pillar of dissent, into his eighty-first year should be a reminder to our impatient loose constructionists that it is not senility in the "nine old men" which dictates the majority decisions against which they chafe. Though their idol, he is, like Mr. Justice Holmes before him, the oldest of the nine. And perhaps it will also remind those who have disagreed with his opinions or resented the confusion which they have seemed to introduce into the constitutional verities that dissent does have a great and essential place in the processes of constitutional development. . . .

Mussolini has just announced that he is sweeping away the whole legal structure altogether, with all its ambiguities, hazinesses and intellectual loopholes so repugnant to the machine efficiency of the corporative state. It is a gesture which would certainly sweep away a Brandeis, had any such vestiges of democratic muddlement been able to survive as long as this in Il Duce's land of enlightenment. . . .

It has been observed that society needs the practical uncertainty and flexibilities of the law quite as much as it needs the sanction of its rigidities. And, in the same way, the Supreme Court, to retain the authority of its majority opinions, needs the safety valve of keen, sincere and responsible dissent. — *New York Herald Tribune.*

If This Be Treason—!

UNDER the new Shipping Act passed by Congress last summer, efforts will be made not only to revise the subsidy system but to create a vast merchant fleet for use in both peace and war. Subsidies will be retained, of course, but hereafter most of them will be outright grants or loans and will not be disguised as "compensation" for carrying the mails. This method at least has the merit of frankness, but it does not make the shipping subsidies any sounder in an economic sense.

Why must the American people be taxed to support a merchant marine that cannot pay its own way? One of the excuses given in Washington is that an American-owned fleet is indispensable to the great and growing foreign trade of the country. From this it would seem to follow that unless the ships are American-owned this trade will somehow be handicapped, which simply is not true. There are plenty of ocean-going vessels, American and foreign, ready to carry all the trade this country is now providing or may provide in the future. Indeed, from the standpoint of the national economy, it would seem wiser to let the foreign-flag ships handle this trade.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Wide Horizon

Sweeping Under the Bureaus

By William Y. Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

EVERY new administration in America, from President Taft's down, has at one time or another tackled the problem of a complete administrative reorganization in the Federal Government. The failure or one after another of these efforts to accomplish any real results might well discourage any President from attempting what looks to be the impossible.

The vested interests of departmentalism, backed up by pressure groups and by support of congressional patrons, have proved to be invincible in the past. It was Senator Byrnes who said on the floor of the Senate in 1933, "The nearest earthly approach to immortality is a Bureau of the Federal Government." Perhaps it was this sort of reasoning that led Mr. Roosevelt to make so little use of the blanket powers of reorganization vested in him at the outset of the New Deal. He felt the issue was loaded with too much dynamite to attempt in the face of approaching elections.

At the present time there is a happy defense in his position. It may be that he will find his majorities in Congress unwieldy, but he has a strong popular backing if he cares to go to the country on any important issue where congressmen are playing merely patronage politics.

This makes the work of the three committees that are just reporting to the President and to each house of Congress of genuine importance today. There is bound to be some diversity of interest and of approach in the work of these committees, since the President's Committee on Administrative Management is primarily concerned with strengthening his hold over the entire administration of the Federal Government while the Byrd Committee of the Senate and the Buchanan Committee of the House are concerned primarily with reorganization of governmental departments. But an effort is being made to pool the research agencies and to avoid duplication mainly through the use of the Institute of Government Research of the Brookings Institution, which is to prepare a factual study of the existing organization.

President Taft asserted in his message to Congress in 1912 that the executive branch had "never been studied in detail as one piece of administrative mechanism." The fact is that it had not, prior to the organization of these committees, ever been studied as a whole even by the Brown Commission appointed by Harding or by the subsequent commissions functioning under Coolidge and Hoover. Generally speaking, previous efforts have been limited to attempts at economy alone through regrouping existing bureaus and departments into smaller and more rational units.

The scope of the President's Committee on Administrative Management goes far beyond this. It will perform the sort of function that the British Machinery of Government Committee under Lord Haldane attempted just after the war. That committee undertook a complete analysis of the functions of modern administration as illustrated in the British Government, and it insisted properly upon the necessity of having more staff work, information, and research made available through and to the Government departments. The war had created in England, as a matter of necessity, a rationalization of the British Cabinet Secretariat in intimate connection with the Committee of Imperial Defense. As a postwar legacy this rationalized and centralized clearing house was found to be essential to the functioning of modern government.

Something of that nature has already been set up in the Federal Government through the formation of the National Emergency Council. But the vexed questions of furnishing the President with a proper secretariat in addition to his personal staff, of co-ordinating the control over the independent agencies—at least for purposes of information and reporting — of co-ordinating policy throughout the Administration, all remain to be solved.

The committee under Chairman Louis Brownlow, director of the Public Administration Clearing House, spent the summer exploring questions connected with these problems. It has put into the President's hands at this time material and recommendations which could be the basis for the most important change in American Government since the time of Andrew Jackson.

What the President will do with this report is still a problem, but backed as he is by an overwhelming mandate to carry out his own policies, he is in a position of the greatest strength to make a sweeping and thoroughgoing rationalization of Federal Government.

Whatever protection the President is to get from *ex parte* statements by every part of his own Administration, he must develop independently of the existing Cabinet, or at least of its present rather casual meetings. In order to make his own control effective, he requires staff work that will present him with the proper alternatives of choice and a critical estimate of them on every major policy, and he can only hope to have effective administration of his enormous political machine if he has a clearing and information service as well as a research organization immediately under his own control.